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"Here's Wart; you see what a ragged appearance it is; a' shall charge you, and discharge you with the motion of a pewterer's hammer; come off and on swifter than he that gibbets on the brewer's bucket."

Shakespeare, "Henry IV," Second Part, Act III, Sc. ii.

The NEW

PEWTER MARKS

AND

OLD PEWTER WARE.

BY

MAJOR C. A. MARKHAM, F.S.A.

"No sirrah, it is not all—then there's your filing the plate, and when it was found lighter, pretending that it wasted in cleaning; and your bills for tutty and rotten-stone, when you used nothing but poor whiting. Sirrah, you have been such a rogue, that you have stole above half my master's plate, and spoil'd the rest."

Henry Fielding, "Grub Street Opera."

OXFORD

Small Tea Caddy.

Circâ 1730. The Author.

The "NEW"
PEWTER MARKS
AND
OLD PEWTER WARE

DOMESTIC AND ECCLESIASTICAL

Including Sections on the History of the Pewterer's Craft, Statutes, Ordinances, etc., relating to Pewterers from A.D. 1348. The Manufacture and Composition of Pewter Ware as well as its Cleaning and Repairing. Description of some 1,100 Marks or Touches, and Facsimiles of 200 from the original copper plates of the Pewterers' Company, London; etc.

BY

MAJOR C. A. MARKHAM, F.S.A.

Author of "Church Plate of the County of Northampton," "The Stone Crosses of the County of Northampton" "History of Northamptonshire and Rutland Militia" and Editor of Chaffers' "Hall Marks on Gold and Silver Plate," etc.

SECOND EDITION

REVISED AND ENLARGED BOTH AS TO TEXT AND ILLUSTRATIONS.
WITH 118 ILLUSTRATED EXAMPLES OF PEWTER WARE
AND A COMPENDIOUS INDEX

LONDON

REEVES AND TURNER, *Publishers*

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28 JUL 1988

DEDICATED

TO

THE MASTER, WARDENS AND COURT OF ASSISTANTS

OF

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF PEWTERERS.

WITH RESPECT AND SINCERE

THANKS FOR MUCH COURTESY SHOWN BY THEM TO

THE AUTHOR.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

THE collecting of Pewter Ware has now become an accepted hobby. As a result several important works on Pewter have recently been published.

These books have principally served the purpose of introducing and making known the many charming varieties of pewter ware that are in existence, and have been extremely useful in guiding collectors in their selection and choice.

But with few exceptions they have failed to give the really necessary information that will once and for all place the collecting and study of Pewter on a similar basis to that of Gold and Silver Plate or Pottery and Porcelain.

We refer to the Marks and Touches used by the Pewterers from the earliest periods to the present time. In this volume these are found tabulated in exhaustive lists in easy form for reference.

The absolute reliability of these lists of Makers' Touches and their dates are assured when we state that the bulk of the matter for this portion of Major Markham's book was obtained by special permission of the Master and Wardens of the Pewterers' Company, who granted our author the favour of allowing him to reproduce or describe every stamped Maker's Touch in their possession from the very interesting Touch Plates now at Pewterers' Hall (London); being in all some 1,168 in number.

To these Touches have been added other marks which have come under the author's observation. In addition to the above, permission was also obtained to give a complete transcript of the List of Members of the Pewterers' Company, from about 1450 until the present time.

Everyone interested in Pewter will immediately see how important is this List of Members, with their dates of entry and progress in the Company, when used in conjunction with the tabulated reproductions and particulars of their Marks.

By these means the period of production of a piece of Pewter ware with a visible mark can be ascertained, the style and beauty of workmanship of the particular maker noted, its value thus reasonably fixed and its rarity ascertained. These important features form the second half of the book and are preceded by various sections devoted to other aspects of Pewter collecting, such as the Manufacture, Composition and Cleaning of Pewter, a History of the Use of Pewter for Domestic and Ecclesiastical Purposes, a Sketch of the History of the Pewterers' Craft, with copies of the early Acts of Parliament and Ordinances.

The many illustrations, full page and smaller, throughout the text have all been carefully chosen with a view to show the range, style and variety of pewter ware, and include many curious specimens, photographed or drawn by the author from public and private collections.

Valuable indices complete this compendious volume, and we think no more laborious or painstaking compiler could have been chosen for the production of this work than Major C. A. Markham, F.S.A., an enthusiast in antiquarian matters, author of "The Church Plate of the County of Northampton," "The Stone Crosses of the County of Northampton," "Handbook to Hall Marks on Foreign Gold and Silver Plate," and editor of Chaffers's standard works on Gold and Silver Plate, and himself a known collector of Pewter, several fine pieces among the illustrations in this volume being from his collection.

The special points of this new edition may be summarised thus: the entire work has been revised and re-set; each page now contains more matter than in the previous issue, while there are many additional pages; the number of illustrations has been considerably increased, and the whole work will be found to be a worthy record to place on the bookshelves of the Pewter Collector for a guide as well as for reference.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND AND ENLARGED EDITION.

THIS work, which was first published shortly before the Great War, was very favourably received, and a second edition has now been called for. The opportunity has therefore been taken to revise, add to, and in part re-write the book. A considerable number of additional illustrations has also been included, some of very rare articles which, it is believed, have not been previously illustrated.

In addition to the acknowledgments contained in the preface to the First Edition, my thanks are specially due again to Messrs. Oates and Musson, and again to Mr. Whitmore Jeffery, as well as to Mr. F. Creassy, Mr. J. Forrester, Mrs. James Arthur, Mr. J. Dodd, Mr. G. E. Monckton, Mr. G. H. Wallis, Mr. S. B. Wilkinson, and Colonel R. H. Wallace, for the loan of photographs or of various pewter articles, for reproduction in this book.

1928. C. A. MARKHAM.

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION

IN this work it was not proposed to go deeply into the history of pewter working, or the fashion of articles of pewter, whether domestic or ecclesiastical, all of which has been ably treated by Mr. Malcolm Bell, Mr. H. J. L. J. Massé, Mr. N. Hudson Moore, Mr. L. J. Wood, and others.

The main object of this book is, as far as possible, to identify the makers of pewter and to give facsimiles or descriptions of their touches; and thus enable the fortunate possessors of old pewter ware to assign a date to the articles they own.

For this purpose we would refer our readers to Sections IX, X, and XI. In the first of these sections much information is given as to the various touches on pewter, the maker's mark, the "Rose and Crown," "London," "X," "Hard Metal," etc. The tenth contains a complete list of the Freemen of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers; while the eleventh contains a facsimile reproduction, or a full and careful description of every mark on the touch plates at Pewterers' Hall. In the description of the Makers' Marks on these Touch Plates, figures will frequently be found, either after, or immediately below the maker's name or initials. Thus on page 209 we have "R. M., 63," and on the following

page "N. K., 1663," and so on. In each case it must be understood that these figures appear on the marks themselves; and where there are only two figures, as "63," either 16 or 17 must be added before the figures, to arrive at the proper date according to where the marks appear.

Many of the marks found on old pewter may be identified by these lists. But it must not be forgotten that a large amount of old pewter was, for some reason or another, never marked at all; while other pewter bore simply the "Rose and Crown," or the "X." It will be noticed that amongst the examples illustrated in this work, very few bear any maker's or other mark.

There was in fact no system of marking pewter at all resembling that adopted for gold and silver plate; and no attempt to have pewter articles marked at Pewterers' Hall.

Almost all the articles of pewter illustrated in this volume have been reproduced, either by hand or by photography, for the first time.

The author desires to express his thanks to all those who have so kindly lent articles of pewter for the purpose of furnishing illustrations to this work, and especially to Mrs. Gerald Walker, Mr. A. F. de Navarro, F.S.A., and to Messrs. C. H. and A. Day and Messrs. Oates and Musson, Messrs. Gaskell and Chambers; and to Mr. H. G. Keasbey; and also to the Master and Court of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London for especial permission to reproduce or to describe all the touches on the touch plates, and to print the list of Freemen of the Company, which are now at Pewterers' Hall.

C. A. MARKHAM.

January, 1909.

Communion Set, Stanton Wyville.

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Plate I.

Jug and Dish. Eighteenth Century. Messrs. Oates and Musson.

Section I.

INTRODUCTION.

SECTION I.

INTRODUCTION.

THERE is something peculiarly fascinating about pewter ware, when either new or old, but more especially is this the case when the pewter is old.

This material has been used for domestic and ecclesiastical purposes for many centuries, and in many countries. It is indeed an alloy which lends itself to the manufacture of all kinds of useful and ornamental utensils.

Unlike silver or silver-gilt ware, pewter ware does not owe its worth to its intrinsic value; and articles made of pewter take their place amongst the useful and artistic productions of the world, solely by reason of their perfect adaptation to the purpose for which they have been made, by their simple but pleasing and effective outlines and ornamentations, and last but by no means least by their charming colour.

The very plainness and simplicity of a pewter vessel appeals to a person of education, in the same way in which the leaden casket appealed to Bassanio, in the famous scene in "The Merchant of Venice":

> "Therefore, thou gaudy gold,
> Hard food for Midas, I will none of thee;
> Nor none of thee, thou pale and common drudge
> 'Tween man and man: but thou, thou meagre lead,
> Which rather threatenest than doth promise aught,
> Thy paleness moves me more than eloquence;
> And here choose I."*

Shakespeare puts into Bassanio's mouth in this speech, the sentiments which many collectors of pewter no doubt feel towards the quaint and beautiful articles which they prize. It may be noted that the poet, in naming lead in this passage, came very near to pewter ware, for lead almost always forms a constituent part of the alloy of which we are treating.

All manner of pewter vessels were made in England in ancient times, but, notwithstanding this, domestic pewter of an earlier date than the seventeenth century is very seldom seen. Ecclesiastic pewter of an earlier date than this may however sometimes be found. The only exception to this general statement appears to be in the case of articles which were buried and thus lost sight of. Some of these, such as the

* "The Merchant of Venice," Act III, Scene ii.

plates and dishes found in Roman settlements, and the small chalices and patens found in the tombs of ecclesiastics, are hereafter mentioned.

No doubt the principal reason for this entire absence of ancient pewter is that the custom of recasting pewter articles also commenced in very early times; and therefore, when anything made of this alloy became damaged, it was at once melted and remade by travelling pewterers.

The period during which the pewterers' art or craft reached the highest point, was during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when every gentleman's house contained, in addition to a garnish of pewter, many other vessels, made "for pleasure and for state."

After this time pewter ware largely went out of use, in consequence of the introduction of earthen and glass ware. For, although pewter compared with silver is cheap; yet, pewter compared with china or glass is dear; and therefore, when the more inexpensive material was introduced, only one result could follow, and this was the gradual discontinuance of pewter ware as a general necessary of life.

At the present time therefore the amount of pewter manufactured for commercial purposes is not large: although a few firms of pewterers in England, still produce a good many ale and spirit measures, tea pots, tobacco jars, ink stands and other small articles. Quantities of children's toys, such as tea sets, are also still made of this alloy, which, when employed for this purpose, contains a very large proportion of lead.

So we may consider that pewter articles have, to a large extent, been superseded and removed from the category of necessaries of life, to that of articles which are valued for their associations, or for their artistic appearance and colour.

Of the new kind of pewter ware, which is now so popular, we say nothing, as we know of nothing that can be said in its favour. Its colour is poor, and the forms in which it is produced are very indifferent. Indeed it appears to us to be an inferior imitation of the old pewter, or of pewter made at the present time in the old fashion and of the old standard alloy.

Section II.

LIST OF STATUTES, ORDINANCES, ETC., RELATING TO THE CRAFT OF PEWTERERS.

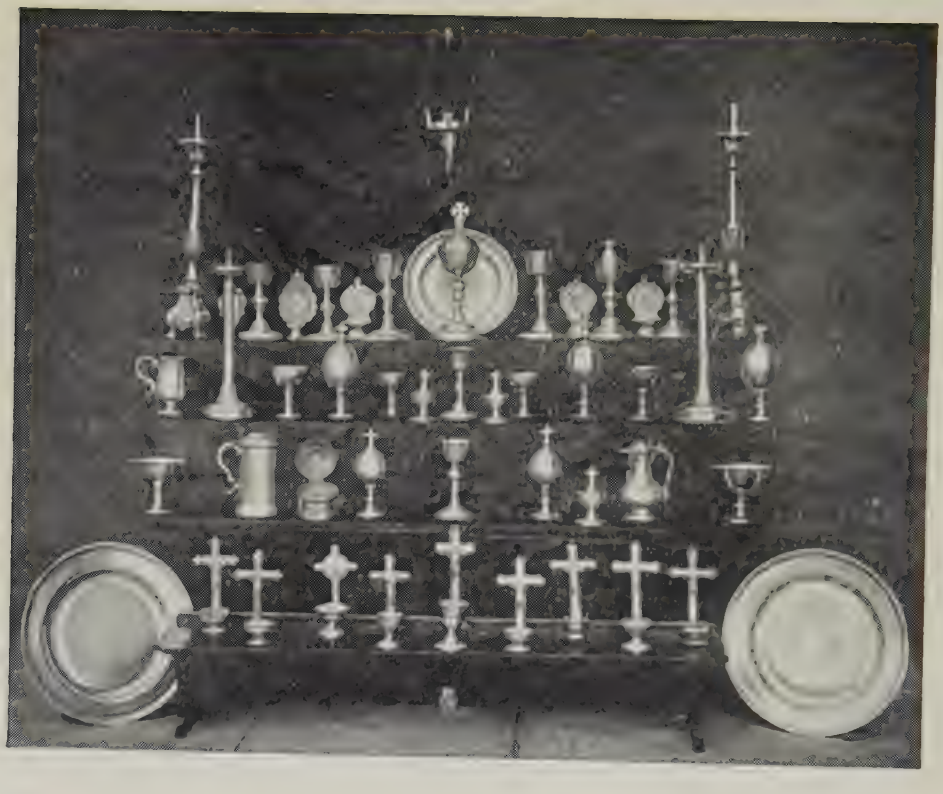

Plate II.

An Array of Pewter. Messrs. Oates and Musson.

SECTION II.

LIST OF STATUTES, ORDINANCES, ETC., RELATING TO THE CRAFT OF PEWTERERS.

1348. Ordinances made for regulating the Craft of Pewterers.
1436. (15 Henry VI., c. 6.) General statute passed for certifying the letters patent or charters of all companies.
1438. Approval of the Ordinances of the Craft by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City.
20 January, 1473. (Edward IV.). First Charter granted to the Mistery of Pewterers.
1478. License to search granted by Edward IV.
14 April, 1478. (18 Edward IV.). Second Charter granted.
1485-6. Building and completion of the first Pewterers' Hall.
1503. (19 Henry VII., c. 6). Statute passed intituled "Pewterers' Walking."
1503. (19 Henry VII., c. 7). General Statute for approving ordinances made by Crafts or Companies.
19 March, 1505. (20 Henry VII.). Third Charter granted.
1512. (4 Henry VIII., c. 7). Statute passed intituled "An Act made for Pewterers and true Weights and Beams."
24 January, 1513. (4 Henry VIII.) Fourth Charter granted.
1522. New Ordinances or By-laws made by the Craft.
1533. (25 Henry VIII., c. 9). Statute passed intituled "A Bill concerning Pewterers."
26 May, 1533. Grant of Coat of Arms to the Pewterers' Company.
1541. (33 Henry VIII., c. 4). Statute passed intituled "The Pewterers' Bill," giving right of search and seizure.
26 November, 1548. (2 Edward VI.). Fifth Charter granted.
———— 1555. (2 Philip and Mary). Sixth Charter granted.
———— 1559. (2 Elizabeth). Seventh Charter granted.
1564. Further Ordinances made by the Company.
30 December, 1607. (4 James I.). Eighth Charter granted.
1 August, 1607. By-laws for the regulation of the Craft approved.
———— 1617. (15 James I.). Ninth Charter granted.
1620. Right to purchase tin in Cornwall granted to the Company by Charles, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall.
17 March, 1636. Order made by the Lord Mayor as to striking marks on pewter.
14 March, 1638. (14 Charles I.). Tenth Charter granted.

2 September, 1666. Destruction of the Pewterers' Hall by the Great Fire of London.
1668. Erection of the new Pewterers' Hall.
23 September, 1670. (26 Charles II.). Eleventh Charter granted, giving further right of search.
19 November, 1685. (1 James II.). Twelfth Charter granted.
19 September, 1702. (1 Anne). Thirteenth and last Charter granted.
1766. By-laws for the good rule of the Company approved by the Lord Chancellor and two Lord Justices.
1772. Further regulations passed by the Company.
1856. (19 and 20 Victoria, c. 64). Repeal of the Statutes intituled "Pewterers' Walking," "An Act for Pewterers and true Weights and Beams," and "A Bill concerning Pewterers."
1863. (26 and 27 Victoria, c. 125). Repeal of the Statute intituled "The Pewterers' Bill."

Section III.

HISTORY OF THE PEWTERERS' CRAFT.

Plate III.

GROUP OF PEWTER MACES. MR. F. CREASSEY.

SECTION III.

HISTORY OF THE PEWTERERS' CRAFT.

It will be found that the history of the manufacture of English Pewter Ware is practically the history of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London; as the history of the manufacture of English Gold and Silver Ware is practically the history of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths of London. And the same rule holds good of the manufacture of most of the other ancient wares.

Those who desire to minutely trace the rise of the Craft of Pewterers, are now able to do so in the excellent "History of The Worshipful Company of Pewterers of the City of London," by Mr. Charles Welch, F.S.A. This work treats the history of the Company so exhaustively that it is necessary to say but little of the Company in this book.*

The first record of the Pewterers, as a London Association of Pewter workers, was in 1348, when ordinances were made for regulating the craft of Pewterers, as they were then called.

These regulations were submitted to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, approved by them, and ordered to be entered in the Corporation books, in Latin and Norman French.

An English translation of these ordinances is printed in Mr. H. T. Riley's "Memorials of London," and another copy slightly different is printed in Mr. C. Welch's "History of The Worshipful Company of Pewterers."

The ordinances commence:

"Unto the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London pray the good folks, makers of vessels of pewter in the same city, that it may please them to hear the state and the points of their trade; and as to the defaults for the common profit, by good discretion to provide redress and amendment thereof; and the points which are proper for folks who are skilful in the trade, and are duly ordained, to support and maintain.—"In the first place,—seeing that the trade of pewtery is founded upon certain matters and metals, such as copper, tin, and lead in due proportions; and of which three metals they make vessels, that is to say, pots, salt cellars, *esquelles*,† *platers*, and other things by good folkes

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* We are enabled to quote from this book by the kind permission of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers.

† Deep plates, or porringers, for pottage or soup. From *esquelle*, our word of "scullery" is derived.

bespoken; which works demand certain mixtures and certain alloys, according to the manner of vessel so bespoken; the which things cannot be made without good knowledge of a pewterer, well taught and well informed in the trade; seeing that many persons, not knowing the right alloys, nor yet the mixtures or the right rules of the trade, do work and make vessels and other things not in due manner, to the damage of the people, and to the scandal of the trade; the good folks of the trade do pray therefore, that it may be ordained that three or four of the most lawful and most skilful in the trade may be chosen to oversee the alloys and the workmanship aforesaid; and that by their examination and assay amendment may speedily be made where default has been committed. And that if any one shall be found rebellious against the Wardens and assayers, the default may be shown, with the name of the rebellious offencer, unto the Mayor and Aldermen; and that by them he may be adjudged upon, in presence of the good folks of the trade, who have found such default.

"And be it understood, that all manner of vessels of pewter, such as *esquelles*, saltcellars, platters, chargers, *pichers** squared, and *cruetz*† squared, and chrismatories,‡ and other things that are made square or ribbed,§ shall be of fine pewter, with the proportion of copper to the tin as much as, of its own nature, it will take. And all other things that are wrought by the trade, such as pots rounded, *cruetz* rounded, and candlesticks, and other rounded vessels that belong to the trade, ought to be wrought of tin alloyed with lead in reasonable proportions. And the proportions of the alloy are, to one hundredweight of tin 22 pounds of lead; and these are always called 'vessels of pewter.'‖

"Also,—that no person shall intermeddle with the trade aforesaid, if he be not sworn before the good folks of the trade lawfully to work according to the points ordained; such as one who has been an apprentice, or otherwise a lawful workman known and tried among them. And that no one shall receive an apprentice against the usage of the City. And those who shall be admitted therein, are to be enrolled, according to the usage of the City.

"Also,—that no person, freeman or stranger, shall make or bring any manner of vessel of pewter into the City for sale, or offer it for sale, before that the material has been assayed, on peril of forfeiture of the wares. And if the material be allowable upon assay by the Wardens made, then let the wares be sold for such as they [are], and not otherwise. And that no one of the trade shall make privily in secret vessels of lead, or of false alloy, for sending out of the City to fairs and to markets, for sale, to the scandle of the City, and the damage and scandle of the good folks of the trade; but let the things be shown, that shall be so sent to sale without the City to the Wardens of the trade before they go out of the same, and by them let the things be assayed. And that

* Pitchers.

† Cruets.

‡ Vessels for the reception of chrism or consecrated oil.

§ *Costele.*

‖ *Vessele desteym*: this latter word seems to have been used indifferently for "pewter" or "tin."

no one shall do any work in the trade, if he will not answer as to his own workmanship, upon the assay of his work, in whatever hand it be found. And if anyone shall be found from henceforth carrying such wares for sale, to fairs, or to markets, or elsewhere in the kingdom, before it has been assayed, and, before the Mayor and Aldermen, shall be convicted thereof, let him have his punishment at their discretion, according to his offence, when he shall be so convicted at the suit of the good folks of his trade.

"Also,—if anyone shall be found doing damage to his master, whether apprentice or journeyman, privily in the way of larceny, under the value of 10 pence; the first time, let amends be made unto the Master by him or by his surety in the trade; and if he offend a second time, let his punishment be inflicted by award of the trade; and if he offend a third time, let him be ousted from the trade.

"Also,—as to those of the said trade who shall be found working in the trade otherwise than is before [set forth], and uppon assay shall be found guilty thereof; upon the first default, let them lose the material so wrought; upon the second default, let them lose the material, and suffer punishment, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen; and if a third time they shall be found offending, let them forswear the trade for evermore.

"And also,—the good folks of the trade have agreed that no one shall be so daring as to work at night upon articles of pewter; seeing they have regard among themselves to the fact that the sight is not so profitable by night, or so certain, as by day,—to the profit, that is, of the community.

"And also,—that if any one of the said trade shall be found in default of any of the points aforesaid, he shall pay 40 pence for the first default; for the second default, half a mark; and on the third default, let it be done with him at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen; and of these payments let there be given one half to the Chamber, to maintain the points aforesaid, and the other half to the Wardens of the said trade, for their trouble and their expenses. And that no one of the trade, great or small, shall take away the journeyman of another man, against the assent and the will of his first master, before he shall have fully served his term, according to the covenant made between them, and before the said journeyman shall have made amends to his master, for the offences and misprisions committed against him, if he has in any way so offended or misprised, at the discretion of the Wardens of their trade; and whosoever shall do to the contrary of this Ordinance, let such person have his punishment at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen.

"Also,—that no one of the said trade shall be so daring as to receive any one to work at the same trade, if he have not been an apprentice, or if he be not a good workman, and one who can have the testimony of his master, or of good folks of good condition; and can shew that well and lawfully he has served his trade for the time assigned among them.

"There were chosen and sworn to oversee the Articles aforesaid,—Stephen Lestraunge and John Syward, *peautrers*.

"On Thursday next after the Feast of All Hallows [1 November], in the 23rd year of the reign of King Edward the Third, etc., it was witnessed before Walter Turk, Mayor, and the Aldermen, that Stephen Lestraunge was dead, and that John Syward could not work; wherefore the reputable men of the trade chose Nicholas de Ludgate and Ernald Schipwaysshe, pewterers, who were sworn to keep the Articles aforesaid."*

Although these ordinances are the first made for the Craft, it is probable that some kind of supervision had been previously exercised over the manufacture.

After obtaining these regulations the Craft, as shown by the City records, took proceedings against several workers for using metal of inferior alloy; and did what they could to improve the manufacture of pewter.

Two years later, John de Hiltone, a pewterer, appeared before the Lord Mayor, to answer a charge of false working, of which the following is the record:

The following is the provision for forfeiting false pewter, of the 24 Edward III., A.D. 1350, is as follows:

"On Monday next after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul [29 June], in the 24th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, etc., 23 measures called 'potels,' and 20 saltcellars, of pewter, were brought before Walter Turk, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, by the men of the trade of Pewterers; who said that the potels and saltcellars aforesaid were false, and made by John de Hiltone, *peautrer*, here present in Court, in deceit of the people, and to the disgrace of the whole trade. And the said John de Hiltone acknowledged that he had made the vessels aforesaid: and that it might be known whether the same vessels were of good and befitting metal or not, order was given to William de Greschirche, serjeant to summon forthwith before the Mayor and Aldermen, Arnald de Shypwaysshe, Nicholas de Ludgate, John Syward, William de Uptone, John de Arlicheseye, and William de Greschirche, Wardens of the Articles of the trade of Pewterers, that they might certify the Mayor and Aldermen, as to the genuineness or falsity of the make of the vessels aforesaid.

"Who, being sworn, after viewing and examining the vessels aforesaid said upon oath, that the greater part of the metal of which the aforesaid potels and saltcellars were made was lead; whereas to one hundredweight of 112 pounds of tin there ought to be added no more than 16 pounds of lead. It was therefore adjudged that the said vessels should be forfeited to the use of the Commonalty.

"Afterwards, on the Thursday next after the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross [14 September] in the 26th year, the said vessels were sold for 19s. 8d., in the time of Thomas de Aubrey, Mayor, as appears in the account of Thomas de Waldene, the Chamberlain, then next rendered."†

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* "Memorials of London and London Life," by H. T. Riley, 1868, p. 241.

† *Ibid*, p. 259.

In 1436 a general statute* was passed which enacted that all guilds, fraternities and incorporated companies should present their letters patent or charters to justices of the peace of counties, or chief governors of cities or towns, and that all ordinances made by such guilds, fraternities or incorporated companies should not be made or used, until such ordinances had been certified by justices of the peace of counties or governors of cities or towns to be good and reasonable, and of them entered as of record.

This Act having expired, another Act "For making of Statutes by Bodies incorporate,"† was passed and in accordance with this, further ordinances were drafted, submitted to the Mayor and Aldermen, and duly approved in 1438.

Having secured these further powers the Craft endeavoured to obtain control of the tin trade; and a few years later they procured the right of purchasing one fourth part of all the tin sold in London, and also the power to search for and assay tin melted within the City of London.

Towards the middle of the fifteenth century the Craft set about obtaining a royal charter giving them the power of search throughout all England; but though they expended much money and took infinite pains, they did not obtain their charter until twenty-five years later.

The books of the Craft are, from this period, very interesting, and throw much light on the doings of the Master, Wardens and Beadle of the Craft.

The Mistery of Pewterers obtained a Royal Charter; which is still cherished by the Company, dated 20th January, 1473, from Edward IV., and this gave them a standing as a Corporation. By this document licence was given to certain Freemen of the Mistery of Pewterers to found a Fraternity or Guild of one Master, two Wardens and Commonalty of the Freemen of the Mistery of Pewterers, who were to form a corporate body with power to hold lands and to plead and be impleaded, and to have perpetual succession and a common seal. Power was given to the Commonalty to elect a Master and two Wardens to carry on the business of the Guild. The Master and Wardens were empowered to govern the Mistery and to correct the defects according to their discretions. The Master, Wardens and Commonalty were to make ordinances for the government of the Mistery. The Master and Wardens were to search all manner of merchandises belonging to the Mistery exposed for sale in London or elsewhere in England, and to correct defects. And further to seize and forfeit all unjust merchandises. Of such merchandises one moiety was to go to the use of the Crown and the other to the Mistery and the offenders were to be punished. All Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Stewards and other officers in the City and other places where search was made, were enjoined to assist the Master and Wardens.

The extensive powers of search which the Craft obtained by this Charter, and which extended throughout England were used by them for the benefit of the public in general and their own members in particular.

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* 15 Henry VI, cap. 6.

† 29 Henry VII, cap. 7.

From this time the records of the Company show that many searches were made in various parts of the country, and a good deal of pewter fraudulently manufactured was seized and confiscated.

Two years after obtaining their charter the Company set about providing themselves with a hall, and obtained a good site in Lime Street, close to Leadenhall Market. The erection of the hall and laying out of the garden was at once commenced; and the main building was finished in 1485-6.

On the 14th April, 1478, King Edward IV. granted a second charter to the Company. This confirmed the first grant, and also commanded all mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs and others to publish these letters patent, and also permit the Company to exercise their right of search.

Some members of the Pewterers' Company appear to have visited the Goldsmiths' Company in 1495, for it is recorded that the sum of twopence was expended on drink, at the Goldsmiths' Hall.

In the year 1503 the first statute actually regulating the Craft of Pewterers was passed, and this Act is such an important one in the history of pewter working that it is given in full, as follows:

STATUTE OF 19TH HENRY VII., CAP. VI.

A.D. 1503.

Pewterers' Walking.

Several evil Practices used by Pewterers and Brasiers

'To the King our Sovereign Lord, and to the noble Lords Spiri-
'tual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled,
'humbly and lamentably shewn and complain unto your most
'abundant Grace, your humble Subjects the Pewterers and Brasiers
'of your Cities of *London* and *York*, and of all other Places of this
'your Realm, That whereas many simple and evil disposed Persons
'of this your Realm of *England*, using the said Crafts, daily go about
'this your Realm from Village, from Town, and from House to House,
'as well in Woods and Forests, and in other Places, to buy Pewter and
'Brass; (2) and that knowing Thieves and other Pickers that steal
'as well Pewter and Brass belonging to your Highness, and under your
'Mark, and to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as to other your Sub-
'jects of this your Realm, bring such stolen Vessels unto them in such
'hid Places to sell and sell it for little or naught, and about they bring
'it into privy Places, or into Corners of Cities or Towns, and there sell
'much Part of it to Strangers, which carry it over the Sea by Stealth:
'(3) Also the said Persons so going about, and divers other using the
'said Crafts, use to make new Vessels, and mix good Metal and bad
'together, and make it naught, and sell them for good Stuff, where
'indeed the Stuff and Metal thereof is not worth the Fourth Part that
'it is sold for, to the great Hurt, Deceit, and Loss of your Subjects:
'(4) Also divers Persons using the said Crafts, have deceivable and
'untrue Beams and Scales, that one of them would stand even with

Twelve Pound Weight at one End, against a Quarter of a Pound at 'the other End, to the singular Advantage of themselves, and to the 'great Deceit and Loss of your Subjects, Buyers and Sellers with them.' (5) For Reformation of the Premisses, it would please your Highness of your most abundant Grace, with the Advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, to enact and establish, That no Person or Persons using the said Crafts of Pewterers and Brasiers, from henceforth shall sell or change any Pewter or Brass, new or old, at any Place or Places within your Realm, but only in open Fairs or Markets, or in their own Dwelling-houses, but if they be desired by the said Buyers of such Ware, upon Pain of Forfeiture to our Sovereign Lord the King for ever such Default *x. li.* (6) Also that by the same Authority it may be enacted and established, That no Person ne Persons, of what Condition or Degree soever he or they be of, from henceforth within the said Cities of *London* and *York*, or without, either cast or work any Pewter Vessel or Brass at any Place or Places within this your Realm, but that it be as good fine Metal as the Pewter and Brass cast and wrought after the perfect Goodness of the same within the City of *London*, and by the Statutes of the same ought to be, upon Pain of Forfeiture of all such Pewter and Brass so cast and wrought of worse Pewter or Brass than ought to be wrought in the same Cities; that one Half of every such Forfeiture to be to the Use of your Highness, and that other Half to the Use of the Finders thereof. (7) Provided alway, That this Forfeiture in no wise stretch ne extend to Brass or Pewter being in the Possession of any Person other than the Workers of the same, or such as have the same to sell, and being of Crafts or Mysteries. (8) Also that it may by the same Authority be enacted and established, That no Manner Person or Persons, of what Degree or Condition soever he or they be of, from henceforth make no hollow Wares of Pewter, that is to say, Salts and Pots that are made of Pewter called *Ley-Metal*, but that it may be after the Assise of Pewter Ley-Metal wrought within the City of *London;* (9) and that the Makers of such wares shall mark the same Wares with several Marks of their own, to the Intent that the Makers of such Wares shall avow the same Wares by them (as above said) to be wrought; (10) and that all and every such Wares not sufficiently made and wrought, and not marked in Form aforesaid, found in the Possession of the same Maker or Seller to be forfeited; (11) and if the same Ware be sold, the said Maker to forfeit the Value of the same Ware so unlawfully wrought and sold; the one Half of the said Wares, or the Moiety of the Value thereof, to be to the Use of your Highness, and the other Half to be to the Use of the Finder or Finders, or Searchers thereof. Also that it may be by the same Authority enacted and established, That if any Person or Persons hereafter using, buying, and selling of Pewter or Brass, that hereafter occupy any deceivable or false Beams or Weights of the said Wares, that every such Person or Persons using or occupying such deceivable and untrue Beams or Weights, to forfeit *xx.s.* the one Half to the King and the other Half to the Party that therefore shall sue by Action of Debt; (12) and that in the said Action no Protection nor Essoin shall be allowed; and also the said

Of what Goodness Pewter and Brass ought to be.

Of what Assise hollow ware of Pewter made of Ley-Metal shall be.

The Makers shall set on their Marks.

The Forfeiture for Defaults.

The Penalty for using of false Beams and Weights in selling or buying of Pewter and Brass.

The Punishment of the Offender if he be not able to pay the Money forfeited.

Party so offending shall forfeit his Beams to him that shall seize it; (13) and if the said Offender or Offenders be not sufficient to pay the said Sum or Sums by them so forfeited, that then it shall be lawful to the Mayors, Bailiffs, or other Head Officers of such Place or Places where any such Offender or Offenders shall be found, to put them in the Stocks, and them so to keep till the next Market-day next adjoining, and in the Market-place to put them in the Pillory all the Market-time. (14) And furthermore, that it be lawful by the said Authority, that the Master and Wardens of the said Craft of *Pewterers*, within every City and Borough of this Realm where such Wardens are, and, where no such Wardens are, the Head or Governor of the same City or Borough, to

Searchers of Pewter and Brass within a City or Borough, to be appointed by Justices of the Peace.

appoint certain Persons most expert in the Knowledge of the same, to make search within the said Cities or Boroughs where they dwell. (15) And over this, the Justices of the Peace within every Shire, at their General Session holden at *Michaelmas*, shall assign and appoint Two certain Persons having Experience therein, to make Search in the Premisses in every Part of that Shire, as well within the Franchise as without, saving in Cities or Boroughs where Searchers be appointed by the Heads and Governors of the same; (16) and that of all such unlawful Pewter or Brass as the said Searchers shall find, the one Half to the Use of your Grace and the other Half to the said Searchers; (17) and that in the Default of the said Masters and Wardens of the said Occupations not searching in Form as is aforesaid, and whereby that any such unlawful Metal is cast or made, or unlawful Weights used, that then it shall be lawful to any Person or Persons having sufficient Cunning and Knowledge in the said Occupations, by Oversight of the Mayors, Bailiffs, and Head Officers of the said Cities and Boroughs, to search all the said Places, and to put the said Authority and Act in Execution in Form aforesaid. (18) Provided alway, That this present Act continue and endure to the next Parliament and no longer.*

Made perpetual by 4 H. 8, c. 7, s. 6. See 25 H. 8, c. 9. 33 H. 8, c. 4.

This statute was made perpetual by the Act of 4 Henry VIII., cap. 7 (hereinafter printed); and it continued in force until 1856, when it was repealed by the Act of 19 & 20 Victoria, cap. 64.

In 1503 a Statute† was passed which enacted that no masters, wardens or fellowship of crafts or misteries or rulers of guilds or fraternities should make any ordinances, until such ordinances had been examined and approved by the chief justices of either bench or three of them or before the justices of assize in their circuit.

King Henry VII. on the 19th March, 1505, granted another charter to the Company, which recited and confirmed the charter granted by Edward IV.

The next important statute regulating the craft was passed seven years later and is here printed in full.

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* "The Statutes at Large," 1763, Vol. II, p. 98.

† 19 Henry VII, c. 7.

STATUTE OF 4TH HENRY VIII., C. VII.

A.D. 1512.

An Act made for Pewterers and true Weights and Beams.

'To the King our Sovereign Lord, and the honourable the Lords 'Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this present Parliament 'assembled: Forasmuch as a certain Act was made and established in 'the Parliament holden at *Westminster* the Nineteenth Year of the Reign 'of the late most famous King your Father, HENRY the Seventh (whom 'God pardon) concerning Pewterers and Brasiers hawking and walking 'about the Countries, and also concerning false Beams, Scales, and 'Weights, with a Provision for casting of fine Metal, and of perfect 'Goodness; which Act was made to endure to the next Parliament, the 'Tenor whereof hereafter ensueth:

The Tenor of the Statute of 19 H 7, c. 6, concerning Pewterers.

'II. That where many simple and evil-disposed Persons of this 'your Realm of *England* (using the said Crafts) daily go about this 'your Realm, from Village, from Town, and from House to House as 'well in Woods and Forrests, as other Places, to buy Pewter and Brass, '(2) and that knowing Thieves, and other Pickers, that steal as well 'Pewter and Brass belonging to your Highness, and under your Mark, 'and to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as to other your Subjects of 'this your Realm, bring such stolen Vessels unto them in such hid Places 'to sell, and sell it for little or nought, and about they bring it to privy 'Places, or into Corners of Cities or Towns, and there sell much Part of 'it to Strangers, which carry it over the Sea by Stealth; (3) also the said 'Persons (so going about) and divers other using the said Crafts, used 'to make new Vessels, and to mix good Metal and bad together, and 'make it nought, and sell it for good Stuff, where indeed the Stuff and 'Metal thereof is not worth the Fourth Part that it is sold for, to the 'great Hurt, Deceit and Loss of your Subjects; also divers Persons 'using the said Crafts, have deceivable and untrue Beams and Scales, 'that One of them will stand even with Twelve Pounds Weight at the 'one End, against a Quarter of a Pound at the other End, to the singu-'lar Advantage of themselves, and to the great Deceit and Loss of your 'Subjects, Buyers and Sellers with them': (4) For Reformation of the premisses, it would please your Highness of your most abundant Grace, with the Advice of your Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by Authority of the same, to enact and establish, That no Person or Persons, using the said Crafts of Pewterers and Brasiers, from henceforth shall sell or change any Pewter or Brass, new or old, at any Place or Places within this your Realm, but only in open Fairs or Markets, or in their own Dwelling-houses, but if they be desired by the said Buyers of such Wares, upon Pain of Forfeiture to our Sovereign Lord the King for every such Default *x. li.*

In what Places only Pewter and Brass shall be sold or changed. By 25 H. 8, c. 9 s. 6, the Informer shall have a Moiety.

III. Also by the same Authority it may be enacted and established, That no Person nor Persons, of what Condition or Degree soever he or they be, from henceforth within the Cities of *London* and *York*, or with-

Of what Goodness Pewter and Brass ought to be.

out, either cast or work any Pewter Vessels or Brass, at any Place or Places within this your Realm, but that it be as good fine Metal, as is the Pewter and Brass cast and wrought after the perfect Goodness of the same within the City of *London*, and by the Statutes of the same ought to be, upon Pain of Forfeiture of all such Pewter and Brass, so cast and wrought of worse Pewter or Brass than ought to be wrought in the same Cities; the one Half of every such Forfeiture to be to the Use of your Highness, and the other Half to the Use of the Finders thereof.

IV. Provided alway, That this Forfeiture in no wise stretch, nor extend to Brass or Pewter, being in the possession of any person, other than the Workers of the same, or such as have the same to sell, and being of the Craft or Mystery. (2) Also that it may by the same Authority be enacted and established, That no Manner of Person or Persons, of what Degree or Condition soever he or they be, from henceforth make no hollow Wares of Pewter, that is to say, Salts and Pots that is made of Pewter called *Ley-Metal*, but that it may be after the Assise of Pewter Ley-Metal wrought within the City of London; (3) and that the Makers of such Wares shall mark the same with several Marks of their own, to the Intent that the Makers of such Wares shall avow the same Wares by them (as is above-said) to be wrought; (4) and that all and every such Wares, not sufficiently made and wrought, and not marked in Form abovesaid, found in the Possession of the same Maker or Seller to be forfeited; and if the same Ware be sold, the said Maker to forfeit the Value of the same so unlawfully wrought and sold; the one Half of the said Wares, or the Value thereof, to be to the Use of your Highness, and the other Half to be to the Use of the Finder or Searchers of the same.

Hollow Wares made of Pewter Ley-Metal.

The Makers of Pewter Vessels shall mark the same.

V. Also that it may by the same Authority be enacted and established, that if any Person or Persons hereafter using, buying, and selling of Pewter and Brass, that hereafter occupy any deceivable or false Beams or Weights of the same Wares, that every such Person or Persons using or occupying such deceivable and untrue Beams or Weights, to forfeit *xx.s.* the one Half to the King, and the other Half to the Party that therefore shall sue by Action of Debt; (2) and that in the said Action no Protection nor Essoin shall be allowed; and also the Party so offending shall forfeit his Beam to him that shall seize it; (3) and if the said Offender or Offenders be not sufficient to pay the said Sum or Sums by them so forfeited, that then it shall be lawful to the Mayors, Bailiffs, or other Head Officers of such Place or Places where any such Offenders shall be found, to put them in the Stocks, and them so keep till the next Market-day next adjoining, and in the Market-place to put them on the Pillory all the Market-time.

The Penalty for using false Beams and Weights about Pewter or Brass.

VI. And furthermore, that it be lawful by the said Authority, That the Master and Wardens of the said Craft of Pewterers, within every City and Borough of this Realm, where such Wardens are, and, where no such Wardens are, the Head Officers or Governors of the same City or Borough, to appoint certain Persons most expert in Knowledge of the same, to make search within the said Cities or Boroughs, where they dwell. (2) And over this, the Justices of Peace within every Shire, at their General Session holden at *Michaelmas*, shall assign and appoint Two certain Persons, having Experience therein, to make search in the Premises in every Part of that Shire, as well within the Franchises as

Searchers of Pewter and Brass shall be appointed.

without, saving in Cities or Boroughs where Searchers be appointed by the Heads or Governors of the same; (3) and that all such unlawful Pewter or Brass as the said Searchers shall find, the one Half shall be to the Use of your Grace, and the other Half to the said Searchers; (4) and that in the Default of the said Masters and Wardens of the said Occupation not searching in Form as is aforesaid, and whereby that any such unlawful Metals is cast or made, or unlawful Weights used, that then it shall be lawful to any Person or Persons, having sufficient Cunning and Knowledge in the said Occupations, by Oversight of the Mayors, Bailiffs, or Head Officers of the said Cities, Boroughs, and Towns, to search all the said Places, and to put the said Authority and Act in execution in Form aforesaid. (5) Pleaseth it therefore your Grace and Wisdoms, insomuch as the said Act is thought good and profitable, that it be ordained, enacted, and established by the Lord Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the said Act may endure for ever.

The Statute of 19 H. 7, c. 6, confirmed and made perpetual.

VII. And over that be it enacted by the said Authority, That if any untrue or deceivable Metal, or Workmanship, of Tin or Pewter, be founden either in Platters, Chargers, Dishes, Saucers, Pottingers, Trenchers, Basons, Flaggons, Bottles, Pots, Saltsellers, Goblets, Spoons, Cruets, or Candlesticks, or any other such Wares of Tin or Pewter, wheresoever it be cast, made, or wrought within this Realm or without, and brought to be sold within the same Realm; that then it shall be lawful to the Mayor of the City of *London*, and the Master and Wardens of the Craft of Pewterers (of the said City for the time being) and their Deputies, to have search of the same within the City of *London*, and the Suburbs of the same; (2) and that in all other Cities, Boroughs, and Towns, where any Wardens be or shall be, the Mayors, Bailiffs, or Head Officers and Wardens to have like Authority; (3) and where no Wardens be, then the Head Officers or Governors of the same Cities, Boroughs, and Towns, to appoint certain Persons most expert and cunning in Knowledge of the same, to make search within the said Cities, Boroughs, and Towns where they dwell; (4) and if any such new Wares wrought of Tin and Pewter, as is aforesaid, be found defective, and being in the Possession of the Seller, that then the same Person or Persons that putteth any such new Wares of Pewter to sale, shall forfeit the same Wares, the one Half to the Use of our Sovereign Lord the King, the other Half to the Searchers or Finders of the same.

Searchers of Tin or Pewter Vessels shall be appointed.

VIII. Provided alway, That this Act concerning the Forfeiture be not prejudicial, nor hurtful to any Person or Persons having Grant of our Sovereign Lord the King, or of any of his noble Progenitors, by his Letters Patents of such Forfeiture, but that they and every of them shall have and enjoy the same according to their former Grants and Liberties.*

This Act shall not be prejudicial to the King's Grants of Liberties. 25 H. 8. c. 9. Made perpetual 33 H. 8. c. 4, s. 6.

This statute continued in force until 1856, when it was repealed by 19 & 20 Victoria, cap. 64.

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* "The Statutes at Large," 1763, Vol. II, p. 116.

On the 24th January, 1513, King Henry VIII. confirmed the various charters granted to the Craft by his ancestors.

In 1522 the Craft made new and extensive ordinances for the regulation of the trade, and submitted them to the King's Officers for approval, in accordance with the statute of 19th Henry VII. These regulations dealt with the working and stamping of the pewter, and also with the taking of apprentices.

Somewhere about 1530 the term "Mistery of Pewterers" came into use, and was applied to the Company as well as the term "Craft of Pewterers."

In 1531-2 the Craft endeavoured to obtain further legislation and expended certain moneys on "Parliament Men." The result being that more extensive powers were conferred by the statute for Pewterers, as follows.

STATUTE OF 25TH HENRY VIII., C. IX.

A.D. 1533.

A Bill concerning Pewterers.

How Pewterers shall use their Trade.

'In their most lamentable wise shewen, and piteously complaining 'unto the King's most Royal Majesty, and to this his most high Court 'of Parliament, the King's most humble, poor and obedient Subjects, the 'Master, Wardens and poor Fellowship of the Craft and Mystery of the 'Pewterers, as well of the City of *London*, as of all other Places within 'this Realm of *England*, that where the said Craft or Mystery before 'this Time hath been one of the best Handicrafts within this Realm, 'which hath only grown and continued by Mean of divers good Acts and

19 H. 7, c. 6.

'Statutes made for the true Exercise of the same, whereof one was made 'in the nineteenth Year of the Reign of the King's most renowned Father

4 H. 8, c. 7.

'(whose soul God pardon) and one other was made in the fourth Year 'of the King's most victorious Reign, concerning the Crafts of Pewterers 'and Brasiers, of and for the true making, mixing and selling of good 'and true Pewter and brasen Vessels, and also for using and exercising 'of true Weights and Beams, to be occupied by the Sellers of any such 'Pewter or brasen Vessels within this Realm, so that none of the King's 'Subjects, nor any other Person, should by any Sale of any false mixed 'brasen and Pewter Vessel, or any untrue Weights, be deceived, as by the 'said Estatutes more plainly doth appear; (2) which good Statutes, duly 'put in Execution, hath caused the said Craft to increase and multiply,

The Cause why the Trade of Pewterers did increase, and now doth decrease in this Realm.

'to the great Profit and Utility of a great Number of the King's Sub- 'jects, and the Commodity of Pewter Vessel much to be had in Reputa- 'tion in all strange Regions and Countries, until now of late divers evil 'disposed Persons, being the King's Subjects born, which have been Ap- 'prentices, and brought up in the Exercise of the said Craft of Pew- 'terers have now of late, for their singular Lucre, repaired into strange 'Regions and Countries, and there do exercise the said Craft of Pew- 'terers, teaching Strangers not only the Cunning of mixing and forging 'of all manner of Pewter Vessels, but also do teach all Things belonging

'to the said Craft of Pewterers, by mean whereof there is not only 'brought daily into this Realm, out of strange Regions, to be sold, great 'Number of Things made of Pewter, untruly mixed and made of Tin, 'wherewith the King's Subjects be daily deceived, and the People of 'strange Countries greatly instructed in the Cunning of the said Craft 'of Pewterers, so that thereby not only a great Number and Quantity of 'Pewter Vessel, and other Things of Pewter, made in divers Sorts and 'Fashions, amounting to a great Value, which was daily and continually 'wont to be carried and conveyed out of this Realm by Merchants into 'strange Regions and Countries, there to be sold and vended, whereby 'the Commodity of Tin made into Pewter Vessels, which hath been had 'in great Estimation as Things very necessary and commodious, and the 'King's Customs thereby much advanced, is now like utterly to cease 'and decay, and not to be esteemed as heretofore hath been, but also the 'said Craft of Pewterers, which at this Day setteth and keepeth in Work 'and Occupation a great Number of People, shall be utterly undone, and 'a great Multitude of the King's natural Subjects thereby fall into Idle-'ness, to the great Impoverishment of this Realm, if speedy Remedy for 'the Redress of the Premisses be not provided;' (3) In tender Consideration whereof, and for Reformation of the Premisses, it may Please the King's Highness, by the Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, to ordain and enact, That no Person or Persons hereafter, at any time now inhabiting, or which hereafter shall inhabit within this Realm, shall buy, or otherwise take by Exchange for other Wares, any manner Wares made, or hereafter to be made out of this Realm, of Tin, or mixt with Tin, as Platters, Dishes, Saucers, Pots, Basons, Ewers, Flaggons, Goblets, Salts, Saltsellers, Spoons, or any other Thing made of Tin or Pewter as aforesaid, whatsoever it be, upon Pain of Forfeiture of the same Ware, in whose Hands soever it may be found or taken, and also lawful Money current in this Realm to the full Value thereof; the one Half of the same Forfeiture to be to the Use of the King's Highness, the other Half to be to the Use of the Finders of the same.

No Person shall buy any Wares made of Tin out of the Realm.

II. And furthermore be it enacted, That it shall be lawful to the Master and Wardens of the said Craft of Pewterers, as well within the City of *London*, as within every other City, Borough and Town of this Realm, where such Wardens be, and where no such Wardens be to the head Officer or Governor, head Officers or Governors of the same City, Borough or Town for the Time being, to appoint divers Persons most expert in Knowledge of the same, to make Search and Seizure, and to take into their Hands and Possessions all such Wares as hereafter shall be brought contrary to the true Intent and Effect of this present Act, in whose soever Hands or Possession any such shall be found.

Officers may search and seize Wares brought into this Realm contrary to this Statute.

III. And also be it enacted by the Authority abovesaid, That no Person or Persons occupying the said Craft or Occupation of Pewterers within this Realm, shall set on work or retain in his or their Service, any Person or Persons to be his or their Apprentice or Journeyman, being Stranger born out of this Realm, upon Pain to forfeit for every such Apprentice and Journeyman, *x. li.* Sterling; (2) and that no Stranger born

No Pewterer shall take a Stranger born to be an Apprentice or Journeyman.

Rep. 5 El., c. 4. No Stranger born shall work any Pewter or Tin.

out of this Realm shall occupy, exercise or use, from the Feast of *Pentecost* next coming, the said Craft of Pewterers, ne work any manner of Vessel, or other Ware aforesaid, to be made of Tin or Pewter, within any Place or Places of this Realm, upon Pain of Forfeiture of ten Pounds Sterling, and also upon Pain of Forfeiture of the same Pewter or Tin so wrought, in whose Hands soever it may be found or taken.

No Pewterer shall teach his Trade in a foreign Country.

IV. And also be it enacted by Authority aforesaid, That no Person or Persons being born within this Realm, occupying or exercising the said Craft of Pewterers, shall at any Time hereafter resort into any strange Regions or Countries, there to use, teach or exercise the said Craft of Pewterers, upon Pain to lose the Privilege and Benefit of an *Englishman*.

V. And if in Case any of the King's Subjects at this present Time being dwelling in any strange Country or Region, and there occupying the same Craft of Pewterers, do not repair into this Realm within three months next after Request and Warning to him to be given, by Writing sealed with the common Seal of the Wardens of the said Craft within the said City of *London*, and here in this Realm continually from henceforth dwell and inhabit, that then and from thenceforth he shall be reputed and taken as no *Englishman*, but shall stand, and be thenceforth out of the King's Protection.

'VI. And foreasmuch as sundry evil-disposed Persons, which com-
'monly been called Hawkers, by Authority of the King's Letters Patents
'or Placard, do not only go about from Place to Place within this Realm,
'using, buying, and selling of Brass and Pewter, and by Colour and
'Pretence of the same Licences or Placards, use unlawful and deceivable
'Weights and Beams, but also do use to sell both Brass and Pewter
'which is not good, nor truly nor lawfully mixt nor wrought, to the great
'Deceit of the King's true leige People, contrary to the Form and Effect
'of the said good Act and Statute made in the said fourth Year of the
'King's most noble Reign;' (2) Be it therefore enacted by Authority of this present Parliament, That all such Licences and Placards heretofore had, made or granted to any Person or Persons, contrary to the true Meaning, Form, and Effect of this Statute, shall be from henceforth, by Authority of this present Parliament, clearly void and on non effect.

Licences and Placards made to Hawkers for Pewter shall be void.

'(3) And whereas in the said Act of Parliament, concerning the Craft of
'Pewterers and Brasiers, made in the said fourth Year, for divers Causes
'and Considerations in the same Act contained, amongst other Things
'it is expressed, That no other Person or Persons using the said Craft
'of Pewterers or Brasiers, should from thenceforth sell or change any
'Pewter or Brass, new or old, at any Place or Places within this Realm,
'but only in open Fairs or Markets, or in their own Dwelling-houses, but
'if they were desired by the Buyers of such Wares, upon Pain of For-
'feiture for every such Default *x. li.* (4) Forasmuch as the same for-
'feiture is to the only Use of the King's Highness, and that any Party
'searching or finding the same, is not intituled to have any Benefit
'thereby, it hath not been known that any Person or Persons have taken
'any Pain to search, or make any Inquiry thereof, by reason whereof
'divers and many evil-disposed Persons, using, buying and selling both
'of Brass and of Pewter, and not regarding the said good Act, neither
'the said Penalty, daily go about from Village to Village, Town to

Pewter shall be sold in Fairs and Market, and in the Owners' Houses, and not elsewhere.

'Town, and from House to House, to sell such Pewter and Brass, which 'is not good, and also use deceivable Weights and Beams, as they did 'before the making of the said Act, to the great Hurt and Deceit of the 'King's true liege People and Subjects;' (5) Wherefore be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That as well the Moiety of the said Forfeiture of *x. li.* limited in the said Statute made in the said fourth Year, as well the Moiety of all other Forfeitures before expressed, and every of them, be and shall be to the Use of the King's Highness, his Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety of the same Forfeitures and every of them, to the Use of him or them that shall seize, find or present the said Forfeitures, or any of them, or that shall sue for the same in any competent Court or Courts within this Realm, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, wherein the Defendant shall in no wise be admitted to wage his Law, nor any Protection or Essoin to any Person or Persons, which shall be impeached to have offended contrary to the Form and Effect of this Estatute, shall be allowable. (6) This Act to endure to the last Day of the next Parliament.*

Who shall have the Forfeitures, and by what Means they shall be recovered.

Made perpetual 33 H. 8, c. 4.

This Act also was repealed by the Act of 19 & 20 Victoria, c. 64.

On the 26th May, 1533, Thomas Benolt, Clarenciaux King at Arms, made a grant of arms to the Company. This was a regrant or confirmation of a former grant made in 1451-2, which appears to have been lost.

This document is beautifully written and illuminated, with the arms emblazoned in the margin, and it is reproduced in facsimile in Mr. Welche's History of the Company of Pewterers.

In 1541 further moneys were expended by the Craft in obtaining another Act of Parliament, for regulating the manufacture of pewter ware, and this proved to be the final act relating to Pewterers.

STATUTE OF 33 HENRY VIII., C. IV.

A.D. 1541.

The Pewterers' Bill.

'Where at the Parliament begun at *London* the third Day of Novem- 'ber in the XXI. Year of the Reign of the King our Sovereign Lord, and 'from thence adjourned to *Westminster*, and there holden, and from that 'time continued by divers Prorogations unto the fifteenth Day of *January* 'in the XXV. Year of his most noble Reign, it was ordained and estab- 'lished by the Assent of the King's Majesty, his Lords Spiritual and 'Temporal, and the Commons, in the said Parliament then assembled, 'and by Authority of the same, 'That no Person nor Persons from that 'Time then inhabiting, or which after that Time should inhabit within 'this Realm, should buy or otherwise take by Exchange for other Wares, 'any manner Wares made or hereafter to be made out of this Realm of 'Tin, or mixed with Tin, as Platters, Dishes, Saucers, Pots, Basins, Ewers,

25 H. 8, c. 9. None shall buy Wares made of Tin out of the Realm. 19 H. 7, c. 6.

* "The Statutes at Large," 1763, Vol. II, p. 182.

'Flaggons, Goblets, Salts, Saltcellers, Spoons, or any other Thing made 'of Tin or Pewter as aforesaid, whatsoever it were, upon Pain of For- 'feiture of the same Wares, in whose Hands soever it might be found or 'taken, and also lawful Money current in this Realm to the full Value 'thereof, the one Half of the same Forfeiture to be to the Use of the 'King's Highness, and the other Half to be to the Use of the Finder of 'the same.

Searchers of Wares made of Tin brought into this Realm.

'II. And further it was enacted, That it should be lawful to the 'Master and Wardens of the Pewterers, as well within the City of *Lon- 'don*, as within every other City, Borough or Town within this Realm, 'where such Wardens were, and where no such Wardens were, to the 'Head Officer or Governor, Head Officers or Governors of the same City, 'Borough or Town for the Time being, to appoint divers Persons most 'expert in Knowledge of the same, to make Search and Seizure, and to 'take into their Hands and Possession all such Wares as thereafter 'should be brought contrary to the true Intent and Effect of the said Act, 'in whosesoever Hands or Possessions any such should be found.

No Pewterer shall take a Stranger born to be his Apprentice, &c. Rep. 5 El. c. 4. No Stranger born shall work any Pewter or Tin.

'III. And it was also by the Authority abovesaid, That no Person 'or Persons occupying the said Craft or Occupation of Pewterers within 'this Realm, should set on work or retain in his or their Service any 'Person or Persons to be his or their Apprentice or Journeyman, Estranger 'born out of this Realm, upon Pain to forfeit for every such Apprentice 'and Journeyman, *x. li.* Sterling; (2) and that no Stranger born out of 'this Realm should occupy, exercise or use, from the Feast of *Pentecost* 'then next coming, the said Craft of Pewterers, ne work any manner of 'Vessels, or other Ware aforesaid, to be made of Tin or Pewter, within 'any Place or Places of this Realm, upon Pain of Forfeiture of *x. li.* Ster- 'ling, and also upon Pain of Forfeiture of the same Pewter or Tin so 'wrought, in whose Hands soever it should be found or taken.

No Pewterer shall teach his Trade in a foreign Realm

'IV. And it was further enacted by the said Authority, That no 'Person nor Persons being born within this Realm, then occupying or 'exercising the said Craft of Pewterers, should from thenceforth resort 'into any strange Regions or Countries, there to use, teach, or exercise the 'said Craft of Pewterers, upon Pain to lose the Privilege and Benefit of 'an *Englishman*. (2) And if in case any of the King's Subjects, at that 'Time dwelling in any strange Country or Region, and there occupying 'the said Craft of Pewterers, did not repair into this Realm within three 'months next after Request and Warning to him to be given by Writing, 'sealed with the common Seal of the Wardens of the said Craft within 'the said City of *London*, and here in this Realm continually from 'thenceforth dwell and inhabit, that then and from thenceforth he should 'be reputed and taken as no *Englishman*, but should stand and be from 'thenceforth out of the King's Protection.

'V. And it was then further enacted, That where sundry evil-dis- 'posed Persons, which commonly were called Hawkers, by Authority of 'the King's Letters Patents or Placard, did not only go about from Place 'to Place within this Realm, using, buying and selling of Brass and 'Pewter, and by Colour and Pretence of the same Licences or Placards, 'did not only use unlawful and deceivable Weights and Beams, but also 'did use to sell both Brass and Pewter which was not good, nor truly or 'lawfully mixed or wrought, to the great Deceit of the King's true liege

'People, contrary to the Form and Effect of a good and laudable Act 'and Statute, made in the fourth Year of the King's said most noble 'Reign. (2) That all such Licences and Placards afore that Time had, 'made or granted to any such Person or Persons, contrary to the true 'Meaning, Form and Effect of the said Statute, should be from thence-'forth by the Authority of the said Parliament, clearly void and of none 'effect. (3) and whereas in the said Act of Parliament concerning the 'said Craft of Pewterers and Brasiers, made in the said fourth Year, for 'divers Causes and Considerations in the same Act contained, among 'other Things it was expressed, That no Person nor Persons using the 'said Craft of Pewterers or Brasiers should from henceforth sell or 'change any Pewter or Brass, new or old, at any Place or Places within 'this Realm, but only in open Fairs and Markets, or in their own Dwell-'ing-houses, unless they were desired by the Buyers of such Wares, upon 'Pain of Forfeiture for every such Default *x. li.* (4) And so then the 'same Forfeiture was to the only Use of the King's Highness, and the 'Party searching or finding the same was not intitled to have any Bene-'fit thereby, it was not known that any Person or Persons had taken 'any Pains to ensearch or make any Inquiry thereof; by reason whereof 'divers and many evil-disposed Persons, then using, buying and selling 'as well of Brass as Pewter, and not regarding the said good Act, nor 'the said Penalty, went daily about from Village to Village, Town to 'Town, and from House to House, to sell such Pewter and Brass which 'was not good, and also used deceivable Weights and Beams, as they 'did before the making of the said Act, to the great Hurt and Deceit 'of the King's true liege People and Subjects. (5) Wherefore it was 'enacted by the Authority of the said Parliament, That as well the 'Moiety of the said Forfeiture of *x. li.* limited in the said Statute made 'in the said fourth Year, as well the Moiety of all other Forfeitures and 'Penalties expressed and specified in the said Acts, and every of them, 'should be to the Use of the King's Highness, his Heirs and Successors, 'and the other Moiety of the same Forfeitures and Penalties, and every 'of them to the Use of him or them that would seize, find, or present the 'said Forfeitures, or any of them, or that would sue for the same in any 'competent Court or Courts within this Realm, by Action of Debt, Bill, 'Plaint or Information wherein the Defendant should in no wise be ad-'mitted to wage his Law, or any Protection or Essoin to any Person or 'Persons which should be impeached to have offended contrary to the 'Form and Effect of this Statute should be allowable, as in the said 'Act more plainly appeareth; (6) which Act was appointed to endure 'only to the end of the next Parliament then next following, and which 'Act was after renewed in the Parliament holden at *Westminster* in the 'twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of our said Sovereign Lord to endure 'untill the End of the next Parliament then next following, and which 'Act was also renewed at the Parliament holden at *Westminster* in the 'thirty-first and thirty-second Years of our said Sovereign Lord's Reign, 'to endure until the last Day of the next Parliament then next ensuing.'

Licences and Placards made to Hawkers of Pewter shall be void.

4 H. 8, c. 7. Pewter and Brass shall be sold only in Fairs or Markets, or in their own Houses.

Who shall have the Penalties forfeited by the Statute of 4 H. 8. c. 7 and 25 H. 8, c. 9 and by what Means they shall be recovered.

28 H. 8, c. 9.

1 H. 8. c. 7.

VI. Prayen therefore in this present Parliament our said Sovereign Lord's true and obedient Subjects, the Pewterers of this his said Realm, and other the true Commons of the same, because the same Act is beneficial and necessary for the Common Wealth of this Realm, That it may

The Statute 25 H. 8, c. 9. made perpetual.

be enacted by the King our said Sovereign Lord, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by Authority of the same, forasmuch as the same Act, and every Thing therein contained, is good and beneficial to the Common Wealth of this Realm, that and every the said Acts and Statutes, and all and every Article, Sentence and Clause comprised in the same, may from henceforth stand and abide in full strength and effect for evermore from henceforth to endure, according to the Purport, Tenor and Effect of the same Act or Acts, as though the said Articles, Sentences and Clauses were specially limited, recited or declared in this present Act.

VII. And that no Person ne Persons buy or take by Exchange, or otherwise take into or within this Realm, to the Intent to sell any such Things or Wares above rehearsed, made or to be made out of this Realm, upon Pain of like Forfeitures and Penalties as are and were expressed in the said several Acts; the same Penalties and Forfeitures to be levied as is afore expressed.

The Penalty for hindering of searching or seizing of Pewter, &c.

VIII. And it may be further enacted by Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons do unlawfully withstand, interrupt, disturb, or let the Master and Wardens, or their Deputy, of the said Craft of Pewterers, for the Time being, or the Head Officer or Governor, Head Officers or Governors of Cities, Towns or Boroughs within this Realm, wherein no such Master and Wardens are or shall be, or any of them, in Searching, Seizing and taking into their Hands and Possessions such Wares as shall happen to be bought or brought into this Realm, contrary to the Purport and Effect of the said Statute, made in the said twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of our said Sovereign Lord, that then every such Person and Persons so offending, in letting, disturbing or withstanding the said Seizure or taking of such Wares as is aforesaid, shall lose and forfeit for every Time so doing the Sum of *vl. Sterling*, the one Half whereof should be to the King's Use, and the other Half to him or them that will or shall sue for the same by Action of Debt, Writ, Bill, Plaint, or Information in any of the King's Courts of Record; in which Action or Suit no Protection, Privilege, nor Wager of Law shall be allowed nor admitted.*

In the accounts for 1542-3 the word "Company" is first used, before this time the Association had always been known as "The Craft of Pewterers," or "The Mistery of Pewterers," but notwithstanding the use of the word at this time, the term "Company" was not generally employed until many years later.

In 1548 King Edward VI. granted another charter to the Company.

Three years later the minute books of the Company commence. These throw much light on the proceedings of the Court of the Craft, which seems to have been held every month.

In 1555 the Company obtained another charter from Philip and Mary, which was similar to the previous grants.

* "The Statutes at Large," 1763, Vol. II, p. 304.

The year after Queen Elizabeth came to the throne she granted a charter to the company, confirming those of her predecessors, but without adding any extra privileges

In 1564 further ordinances were made for the Mistery or Company, and these include the oaths of the master, wardens, beadle and clerk, and all manner of regulations, as to making various articles, keeping apprentices and other matters.

The Company did not find it an easy matter to keep their own members and others in order, and constant regulations were made by the Court as to the manufacture of pewter vessels. For instance, at the Court held on the 13th March, 1557, it was ordered that no person of the craft should make ears of dishes fleur de lys shaped or otherwise, unless such ears were cast in the mould with the body of the vessel and not soldered on after it had been made.

In 1593 the Company were much disturbed by a letter from Mr. Walter Raleigh, with reference to Mr. Gyfford's suit to the Queen, as to shipping tin out of the country. They appointed six men of the livery and two of the yeomanry to make terms with Mr. Gyfford.

Six years later it was reported to the Court that the Queen proposed to take into her own hands all the tin in Cornwall and Devonshire and dispose of the same to various persons. The master wardens and certain others took counsel to prevent this, by petition or otherwise.

In the fourth year of his reign, King James granted a further charter to the Company, which recited and confirmed the previous grants.

By-laws for the regulation of the craft were drawn up, and approved by the Lord Chancellor and Chief Justices on the 1st August 1607.

There were constant difficulties during the seventeenth century, between the Goldsmiths' Company and the Pewterers' Company, by reason of the pewterers adopting marks resembling those used by the goldsmiths.

In the court minutes of the Goldsmiths' Company* there are the following entries relating to pewter marks.

In 1601, it is noted that there was a "Latten spoon stamped with a mark nearly resembling the touch."†

The complaints were not always from the Goldsmiths' Company, for we read that in December, 1615, one Round, a goldsmith, who worked as a spoon maker, had transgressed, and sold to free brothers of the Pewteres' Company, all of whom were forbidden to buy from him.

In 1617 King James granted another charter to the Company.

Charles, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, in the year 1620, gave the Pewterers' Company the right to purchase tin in the county of Cornwall.

A little later the Goldsmiths' Company again took exception to the proceedings of the Pewterers, and the following entry appears in the minutes of the former Company for 1635:—

* "Memorials of the Goldsmiths' Company," by Sir Walter Sherburne Prideaux. Two vols.

† *Ibid.* Vol. I, p. 100.

"Mention of pewter marked like Silver. Petition to be sent to the Lords of the Council pointing out the impolicy of allowing pewterers to stamp pewter with marks in imitation of those placed upon goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work."*

Next year another entry alluding to "Mention of pewter with silver marks thereon."†

The outcome of the petition to the Lords of the Council seems to have been that on the 17th March, 1636, an order from the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen, concerning the striking of the marks proper to the goldsmiths, was read to the Pewterers' Company and ordered to be observed.

Although the Pewterers, as a company, professed obedience to this, as to other orders, it does not appear that the Pewterers, as individuals, paid the slightest attention to them.

At the court of the Goldsmiths' Company held on the 20th July, 1638, it was recorded that:—

"The Wardens consider the abuse of a pewterer in Holborn, named Brockelsby, who places four marks on his pewter in resemblance of this Company's stamps upon silver. One of the Wardens of the Pewterers' Company is sent for, and the clerk reads to him the letter from the Lords of the Council to Sir Christopher Clitherowe, late Lord Mayor, and the order of the Court of Aldermen in that behalf, and he acknowledges the act of Brockelsby to be a great abuse.

"The Wardens desire the Warden of the Pewterers' Company to inform his brother Wardens of the facts of the case, and to put the order in execution; to which he immediately consents.

"Subsequently the Master and Wardens of the Pewterers' Company go with the Wardens of this Company to Brockelsby's shop, in Holborn, but find there no pewter marked like silver; they discover, however, two pounsons which are struck double to resemble the silver stamps. In Brockelsby's absence from the shop, the Wardens of the Pewterers' Company take the pounsons, and give them to the Wardens of this Company, who bring them to the Hall; and the Wardens of the Pewterers' Company promise to punish the offender at their next Court, and to endeavour a reformation in the general trade."‡

Again at the Court of Assistants of the Goldsmiths' Company held on the 20th June, 1639, it is noted that:—

"Vaughan, the graver, of Kerry Lane, is found to have pewter made in silver fashion with 4 marks resembling the silver touch, on which the owner had bidden him to engrave his Arms. The maker's mark is so defaced with the hammer, that it is scarcely discernible. The pewter was made by Peter Brockelsby, from whom the Master and Wardens of the Pewterers' Company had taken similar stamps. The Wardens take the pewter and the graver to the Wardens of the Pewterers' Company, by whom the former order of the Lord Mayor, and the letter from the Lords of the Council, are read to the graver. It is stated that the said order has been read at a general meeting of the Pewterers' Company,

* "Memorials of the Goldsmiths' Company," Vol. I, p. 168.

† *Ibid.* Vol. I, p. 169.

‡ *Ibid.* Vol. I, p. 183.

and that Brockelsby had notice thereof; but the Wardens of the Pewterers' Company promise to acquaint him therewith once more, and to help this Company in complaining to the Court of Aldermen if necessary."*

Once more at the Court of the Goldsmiths' Company, held on the 31st August, 1643, it is stated that:—

"Jackson, the Assayer, produces a pewter pot, made silver fashion, marked with 4 stamps like the Hall Touch. It appears to have been made by Butcher, the pewterer, in St. Ann's Lane. Jackson is ordered to buy another pewter pot and proceed against the offender."†

Another charter was obtained from King Charles I. on the 14th March, 1638. This confirmed the previous charters and granted the following additional privileges. The right to search throughout England, and to exercise such right over all workers of the trade even if they belonged to other Misteries. Power for the Master and Wardens to delegate their right of search to others. The obligation for every maker or worker of tin, pewter, or ley metal to put his own sign or mark on such works.

Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, the enforced grants of money to the King pressed very heavily on all the City Companies, and amongst them the Company now under consideration. Indeed in 1643 the Pewterers were obliged to sell all their old silver and silver gilt plate to the great goldsmith, Sir Thomas Vyner, to meet the assessments made on them by the city authorities.

The Company at a court on the 22nd February, 1648, prepared a petition to Parliament, of which the following are the heads:—

1. That there may be a free buying of tin for all men.
2. That all tin raised in England may be wrought into vessels, before it is carried into foreign parts.
3. That all measures for liquids may be made of such metal as will take the fair impression of a seal.

In 1652-3 the Company had some trouble with a stranger, Major Purling by name, a Commonwealth officer, who made dishes and other articles in a new alloy known as Silvorum. The Company considered that this was prejudicial to their interests, and spent £14 4s. 9d. in prosecuting this Major Purling, and they also forbid a Pewterer to work with him.

On the 2nd September, 1666, the great and terrible fire of London broke out, and raged with irresistible fury for nearly four days and nights. The greater part of London was destroyed, and with other buildings the Pewterers' Hall was burnt down, and great damage caused to the Company.

Two years later the Pewterers set about building a new hall, the designs for which were said to have been prepared by Sir Christopher Wren. Mr. Welch, however, says that there was no foundation for this statement; and that the designs were prepared by two surveyors named Wildgoss and Taylor.

King Charles II. in 1670 granted another charter to the Company, and three years later he gave them a further right of search.

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* "Memorials of the Goldsmiths' Company," Vol. I, p. 189.

† *Ibid.* Vol. I, p. 214.

When King James II. came to the throne he also gave the Pewterers a new charter.

In January, 1702, the Company agreed that their charter should be renewed, and this was accordingly done.

This new charter is dated the 19th September, 1702, and it is at the present time the ruling charter of the Company. It ratifies and confirms the previous grants.

In 1766 by-laws were prepared for the good rule of the Company, and were submitted to and approved by the Lord Chancellor and two Lord Justices.

In 1772 the Company endeavoured to prevent the debasement of pewter, and passed further regulations for establishing a uniform standard.

Allen states that in 1828 this Company was a livery Company, governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-eight assistants.*

The Worshipful Company of Pewterers now consists of a Master, two Wardens, twenty-seven Assistants, about seventy-eight Livery Men, and a Clerk.

The Hall is a handsome building situated in Lime Street, London, E.C. In the Court Room of the building hangs a portrait of William Smallwood, who was master in 1469, 1477, 1481 and 1486. There are also tablets recording the services of Sir Thomas Curtis, Knight, John Catcher, James Phillips, Thomas Gregg, Sir John Fryer, Bart., Sir John Staples and Sir George Alderson, Knight, the Benefactors to the Company: the Memoralia: and the List of the Charters of the Company.

ARMS.

The Craft of Pewterers, in accordance with the custom of the time, obtained a grant of arms from Heralds College, which is dated the 26th May, 1533.

These arms are:—

Azure, on a chevron or, between three strykes argent, as many roses gules seeded of the second their stalks buds and leaves vert.

The crest is:—

A mount vert, thereon two arms embowered proper, vested argent, cuffed gules, holding in both hands erect a pewter dish of the third.

The supporters are:—

Two sea horses or, their tails proper.

The motto is:—

"*Tota Mea Fiducia est in Deo.*"

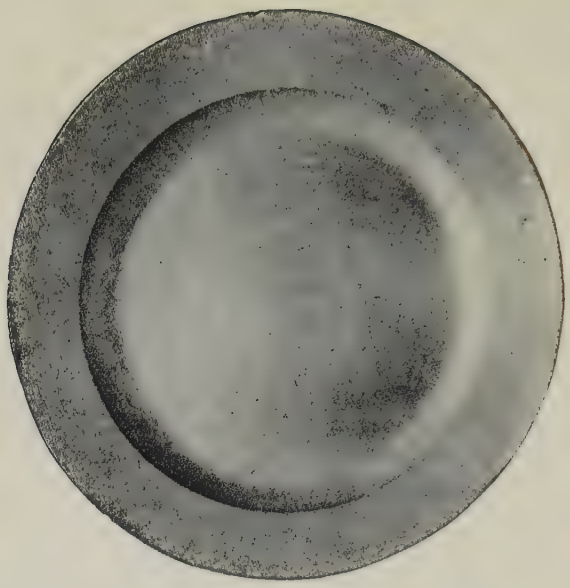
On the streamer the Craft were to have—Our Lady of the Assumption, powdered with lilly pots and strykes.

These arms are emblasoned in Mr. Welch's History of the Company.

* "The History and Antiquities of London," by Thomas Allen, 1828, Vol. II, p. 411.

Section IV.

DOMESTIC PEWTER.



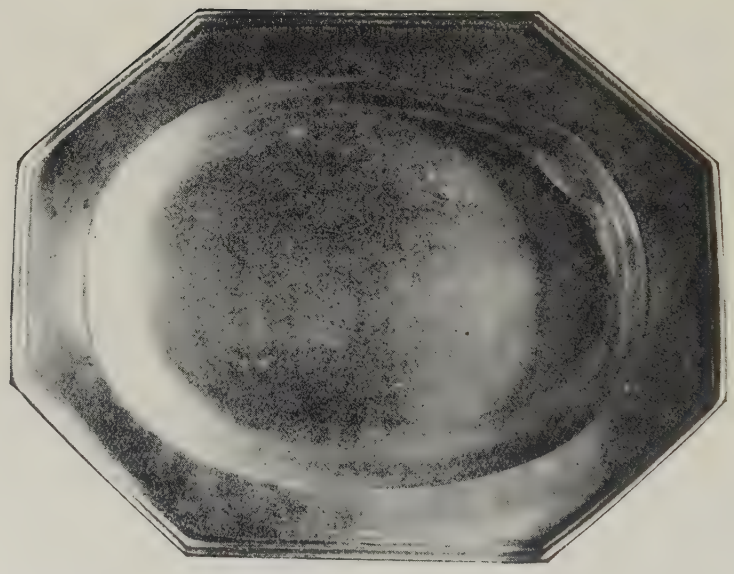


Plate IV.

Octagonal and Circular Dishes. Seventeenth Century. Mr. H. G. Keasby.

SECTION IV.

DOMESTIC PEWTER.

From very early times pewter has played an important part in the domestic economy of mankind. Very many centuries ago, perhaps two thousand years, the Chinese and Japanese used pewter, the most beautiful examples of their workmanship have been preserved to the present time.* Many of these objects are of exceedingly artistic form, and as beautifully finished as anything that can now be produced.

Pewter ware was largely used by the Romans; and numbers of plates, dishes and other articles have been found in the Roman Settlements in various parts of England. They also employed pewter for their seals of office, which, however, have mostly been melted for solder by itinerant tinkers.

After the time of the Romans, but little is known of pewter until the Middle Ages are reached. In the time of the Edwards, pewter was so rare and valuable that we find it mentioned in a pipe roll of 1272-3.

Pewter could not have been very common in the sixteenth century, for we learn from The Northumberland Household Book, that, about 1512, the Earl of Northumberland made provision "for the hyre of C. dosson of Rugh Vessell to serve my house for oone hole Yere after iiij*d.* the hyre of every dosson by estimacion Somme xl*s.* . . . And so the hole Somme for the full contentacion for the hyre of the said Rugh Pewder Vessell for oone hole Yere ys xl*s.*" Provision was also made "for the byinge of two Garnysch of Counterfeitt Vessell for servynge of my house an hole Yere after xxxv*s.* the Garnysch by estimacion Somme lxx*s.* . . . And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Counterfeitt Vessell ys lxx*s.*"; and also "for the byinge of vj dossen Rugh Pewter Vessell for servynge of my house for oone hole Yere after vj*s.* viij*d.* the dosson by estimacion Somme xl*s.* . . . And so the hole Somme for full contentacion for the byinge of the said Rugh Pewter Vessell ys xl*s.*"† As the Earl and his family ordinarily employed wooden trenchers, this pewter must have been used as an ornamental addition on great holidays, and especially the garnish or services of counterfeit vessels, which were probably pewter gilded or silvered.

Harrison, writing of England in the middle of the sixteenth century, says that tin and lead are very plentiful here, "whereby my coun-

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* "Old Pewter," by N. Hudson Moore.

† "The Earl of Northumberland's Household Book," 1905, pp. 17, 19.

triemen doo reape no small commoditie, but especiallie our pewterers, who in time past imploied the vse of pewter onelie vpon dishes, pots, and a few other trifles for seruice [here at home], whereas now they are growne vnto such exquisit cunning, that they can in maner imitate by infusion anie forme or fashion of cup, dish, salt, bowle, or goblet, which is made by goldsmiths craft, though they be neuer so curious, exquisite, and artificiallie forged. [Such furniture of houshold of this mettall, as we commonlie call by the name of vessell, is sold vsuallie by the garnish, which dooth conteine twelue platters, twelue dishes, twelue saucers, and those are either of siluer fashion, or else with brode or narrow brims, and bought by the pound, which is now valued at six or seuen pence, or peraduenture at eight pence. Of poringers, pots, and other like I speake not, albeit that in the making of all these things there is such exquisite diligence vsed, I meane for the mixture of the mettall and true making of this commoditie (by reason of sharpe laws prouided in that behalf) as the like is not to be found in anie other trade. I have been also informed that it consisteth of a composition which hath thirtie pounds of kettle brasse to a thousand pounds of tin, whervnto they ad three or foure pounds of tin-glasse; but as too much of this dooth make the stuffe brickle, so the more the brasse be, the better is the pewter, and more profitable vnto him that dooth buie and purchase the same. But to proceed.]

"In some places beyond the sea a garnish of good flat English pewter [of an ordinarie making] (I saie flat, bicause dishes and platters in my time begin to be made deep like basons, and are indeed more conuenient both for sawce [broth,] and keeping the meat warme) is esteemed almost so pretious, as the like number of vessels that are made of fine siluer, and in manner no lesse desired amongst the great estates, whose workmen are nothing so skilful in that trade as ours, neither their mettall so good, nor plentie so great, as we haue here in England."*

Harrison also says that old men, yet dwelling in the village where he was, in speaking of the improvement of the times told of "the exchange of [vessell, as of] treene platters into pewter and woodden spoones into siluer or tin," he also told of the farmers who had "a faire garnish of pewter on his cupbord [with so much more in od vessell going about the house]."†

At this time the use of pewter increased to a large extent; and, especially in houses of the better kind, the amount of pewter employed was great, and it was looked on as a valuable asset.

Shakespeare expressly mentions pewter ware as a household necessary, for Gremio in describing his house in Padua says:

> "First, as you know, my house within the city
> Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
> Basins and ewers to lave her dainty hands;
> My hangings all of Tyrian tapestry;
> In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;

* "A Description of England," by William Harrison, 1577-1587. Third Book, Chapter XI.

† *Ibid.* Second Book, Chapter XII.

In cypress chests my arras counterpoints,
Costly apparel, tents and canopies,
Fine linen, Turkey cushions boss'd with pearl,
Valance of Venice gold in needlework,
Pewter and brass and all things that belong
To house or housekeeping."*

Shakespeare also records the use of pewter for drinking vessels in public houses and inns, where the Prince asks Francis how long he has to serve, and on the drawer replying five years, exclaims:

"Five year! by'r lady, a long lease for the clinking of pewter."†

Paul Hentzer, a German lawyer, visited England about 1596, and, in his Travels, he records that in this country there are mines of "tin (of which all manner of table utensils are made, in brightness equal to silver, and used all over Europe)."

James Shirley, the dramatist, writing about 1630, alludes to the custom of gambling for pewter candlesticks. He puts into the mouth of Lady Bornwell, in describing the country, which she liked not, the words:

"I would not
Endure again the country conversation,
To be the lady of six shires! The men,
So near the primitive making, they retain
A sense of nothing but the earth; their brains,
And barren heads standing as much in want
Of ploughing as their ground. To hear a fellow
Making himself merry and his horse, with whistling
Sellinger's Round! To observe with what solemnity
They keep their wakes, and throw for pewter candlesticks!"‡

In inventories of goods of deceased persons, made during the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, we almost always find pewter vessels enumerated and scheduled in great detail, exactly in the same manner as those of silver or silver gilt. We give extracts from documents of this nature compiled in these three centuries, in order to show the large amount of pewter contained in houses of the well-to-do classes at those times.

The Inventory of the goods of Archbishop Parker, which was exhibited by his son John Parker, Esq., his executor, in 1577, contains entries of many pewter articles. This is especially interesting, inasmuch as the articles were all priced, though it must be remembered that the value of money was very different from what it is at the present time, and that the prices given in the Inventory would be below the real value of the articles.

"The Inuentary of the goodes, householde stuff, plate, redye money, debts, &c., w^{ch} were late the moste Reuerende fathers Matthews Archbushop of Canterbury deceased, prised by Thomas Baker and Thomas Ikine, upholsters, John Wetherell and William Hornblowe, goldsmythes, and others, the last daie of Maie, in Anno Dni 1575; and ffirst of

Lambith house

* "The Taming of the Shrew," Act II, Sc. i.

† "Henry IV," First Part, Act II, Sc. iv.

‡ "The Lady of Pleasure," Act I, Sc. i.

as ffolloweth.

. . . . . .

Pewter, &c., in the store house y^{t} Mrs. Warden kept.
Itm an olde Still v^{s}
Itm an other litell still iiij^{s} vj^{d}

. . . . . .

Itm fyve chamber potts iij^{s} iiij^{d}
Itm an old wine potle pott xviij^{d}
Itm iij litle basons ij^{s}
Itm vj pewter porringers xviij^{d}
Itm xiij small sawcers ij^{s} ij^{d}
Itm v litle pewter potts iij^{s}
Itm vj depe basons viij^{s}
Itm thre Basons and Ewers vj^{s}
Itm a chaffinge dishe, with a fold ij^{s}
Itm a girdiron iiij^{d}, fyve flower potts xv^{d} xix^{d}
Itm iiij salts xij^{d}, an olde cheste ij^{s} iij^{d}

. . . . . .

In the Chaundie.
Itm xix pewter candlesticks xvj^{s}

. . . . . .

In the wine Seller.
Itm iij potle potts of pewter v^{s}
Itm iij quarte potts and a pynte pott iij^{s} iiij^{d}

. . . . . .

In the Pantrie.
Itm viij pewter salts xvj^{d}, ij olde clothes viij^{d} ij^{s}

. . . . . .

Stuff prised at Croidon House.
Itm ij Dosen of pewter plates x^{s}
Itm a dosen of pewter spoons
and iij chamber potts ij^{s} vj^{d}
Itm ij potle potts and a quarte pot iij^{s}
Itm iiij pewter candlesticks, ij
basons & ij ewers vij^{s}
Itm ij basons and four salts iij^{s}
Itm ij garnishes of pewter xlvj^{s} viij^{d}
Itm ij chargers ij plates &
Sixe sawcers v^{s}"*

In "The Inventory of all and singular the goodes Chattles and Cattell of Mrs. Anne Digbie while she lived of Stoke Drie in the Countie of Rutlande deceased Made and taken the Last daie of Maie Anno dmi One thousand six hundred and twoe," the following vessels of pewter are enumerated:—

* "Archæologia" (1844), Vol. XXX, p. 1.

"In the Lock chamber
"Item a greate cheste threescore
and seaventeen peeces of pewter
a chafingdish a stoole sadle a
male Sadle wth divers other implem^{ts}.
Sum'a pr. 4^{li} 5^{s} 0.

"In the other Lock Chamber
"Item A great presse twenty two
peeces of pewter a large
coffer a greate chest two
sadles one other chest and
other implements.
Sum'a pr. 3^{li} 6^{s} 8^{d}.

"In the store Chamber

. . . . . .

"A bason and Ewer
of pewter a posuett thirteene
peeces of pewter wth other
implements.

. . . . . .

"In the Buttery

. . . . . .

two pewter basons and ewers

. . . . . .

two pewter candlesticks

. . . . . .

"In the Kitchen
"Item ffiftie peeces of pewter
of all sorts."*

Dean Swift wrote on the 6th October, 1711, to his Stella that:—

"I never dined with the chaplains till to-day; but my friend Gastrell and the Dean of Rochester had often invited me, and I happened to be disengaged; it is the worst provided table at Court. We ate on pewter: every chaplain when he is made a dean, gives a piece of plate, and so they have got a little, some of it very old. One who was made Dean of Peterborough (a small deanery) said he would give no plate; he was only Dean of Pewterborough."†

The following inventory‡ also shows the large amount of pewter owned by a gentleman at the commencement of the eighteenth century.

This gentleman was the Rev. John Russell, Fellow of Merton College, who was nominated chaplain to Dr. White Kennet immediately after he was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough in 1718 and collated to the Fifth Prebend of Peterborough Cathedral in 1720.

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* "Rockingham Castle and the Watsons," by C. Wise, 1891, p. 197.

† "The Journal to Stella," edited by G. A. Aitken, 1901, p. 309.

‡ "Northamptonshire Notes and Queries," New Series, Vol. I, p. 39.

"June 22, 1728. An Inventory of my Pewter in Peterboro'.

1 large dish marked with a spread Eagle.

1 large dish lesser marked with an Anchor London $\begin{smallmatrix} & L \\ T & E \end{smallmatrix}$

1 large Dish lesser marked I. R.

1 lesser Dish.

1 less dish markt $\begin{smallmatrix} & L \\ T & E \end{smallmatrix}$

1 Pair of lesser dishes.

2 Pair of lesser dishes marked I. R.

1 Pair of old dishes of the same size.

1 Little deep dish markt Rose and Crown Made in London $\begin{smallmatrix} & C \\ I & R \end{smallmatrix}$

Pewter Plates.

12 plates markt on the back $\begin{smallmatrix} & L \\ T & E \end{smallmatrix}$

6 old Fashion plates, of them 4 marked $\begin{smallmatrix} & H \\ I & E \end{smallmatrix}$ one I H.

11 new Fashion hard mettle plate markt Rose and Crown, London, Thomas Tidmarsh Markt.

9 new Fashion plates Rose and Crown and Ship John Tidmarsh.

1 odd plate $\begin{smallmatrix} & T \\ M & I \end{smallmatrix}$

1 T G melted in a hole.

1 melted in the Rim Rose and Crown.

1 odd plate.

1 odd plate.

Besides the items above mentioned, the following was brought from London and are stated in the following Inventory taken in Duke Street:—

An Inventory of my Pewter taken this 6 Apl. 1740 and kept for my house in Duke Street the Rest I having this day changed away.

1 Large dish marked R.

2 lesser being a pair markt $\begin{smallmatrix} & K \\ R & A \end{smallmatrix}$

1 deep dish $\begin{smallmatrix} & R \\ I & M \end{smallmatrix}$

1 lesser deep dish no marks stiles.

1 Bottom dish R. D.

1 Pudding pan, no marks.

5 Soop plates $\begin{smallmatrix} & R \\ I & M \end{smallmatrix}$

12 plates $\begin{smallmatrix} & R \\ I & M \end{smallmatrix}$

3 little dishes $\begin{smallmatrix} & R \\ I & M \end{smallmatrix}$

11 plates $\begin{smallmatrix} & R \\ I & M \end{smallmatrix}$

12 plates $\begin{smallmatrix} & R \\ I & M \end{smallmatrix}$

1 Colinder $\begin{smallmatrix} & F \\ I & M \end{smallmatrix}$

1 Bason, no marks.
1 Pint Pot.
1 Quart Pot.
1 Pewter Funnel.
1 Porringer markt R.
1 Porringer, no marks, without a handle.
4 Pewter Chamber Pots.

"Pewter bought at Mrs. More's Sale, 10 Feb., 1740 41.

1 Turene.
2 Rings.
4 Water Plates. } N.B. is brought to Fiskerton.

weighed 20£ at 1s and 1d. £ cost 1 1 8

New Pewter bought of Mr. Clench at the Golden Anchor in Knave's Acre.

2 little dishes markt a Dove T. R.
2 lesser dishes markt a Dove T. R.
5 lesser dishes markt a Dove T. R.

12 plates markt a Dove T. R at 14£ is	1	19	1
A Fish drier	0	3	0
A pigh [pie] Dish weight 6£ 5 marked a Dove T R	0	15	0
	2	17	1."

The writer of "London in 1731," who takes the name of Don Monoel Gonzales, and who is shrewdly supposed to be that very voluminous writer Daniel Defoe, says that in London "The pewterers and brasiers furnish all manner of vessels and implements for the kitchen, which are as neatly and substantially made here as in any country in Europe."

Pewter vessels were sold at many markets and fairs throughout England, and at the following places Mr. Dugdale* especially mentions the sale of pewter, hardware, copper, tin and brass ware:—

Askrigg, Yorkshire.
Brigstock, Northamptonshire.
Hedon, Yorkshire.
Keighley, Yorkshire.
Nantwich, Cheshire.
New Malton, Yorkshire.
Partington, Yorkshire.
Reeth, Yorkshire.
Rockingham, Northamptonshire.
Selby, Yorkshire.
Weldon, Great, Northamptonshire.

In addition to these places no fewer than 120 towns are enumerated where fairs were held at which hardware and pedlery were sold, and these terms would no doubt include pewter, although it is not specifically mentioned.

Turning for a moment to the great workers in pewter in France, we may mention the name of François Briot. This artist lived in the sixteenth century, and produced some very beautiful specimens of pewter ware, of which we are able to give a fine example. M. Albert Jacquemart, in speaking of these pieces of pewter, said he considered that, in France, goldsmiths worked in different kinds of metal, and handled indiscriminately silver and pewter. And he could scarcely persuade himself that so skilful an artist as Briot would have confined

* "England and Wales Delineated," by Thomas Dugdale. Four volumes.

himself to working in a material of so little value, and have taken such pains in the execution of table ware, destined to be buried among people of humble means.

*Fig. 1.**

PEWTER EWER OF FRANÇOIS BRIOT, SIXTEENTH CENTURY. LOUVRE. SAUVAGEOT COLLECTION.

"Could then the works of Briot have been only the essay, the rough models of pieces executed in silver which have disappeared? On every

* Reproduced, by permission, from "A History of Furniture," by Albert Jacquemart. (Reeves and Turner.)

ground we have reasons for thinking that a just renown surrounded the name of Briot, since Palissy took pleasure in reproducing in enamelled pottery the dish of his ewer, and also composed ewers inspired by these elegant conceptions. Besides, we must remember that a duplicate, in silver, of Briot's ewer, has been cast at the Rouen mint, as M. Paul Mantz informs us according to a communication from M. A. Pottier.

"We are the more justified in hazarding this supposition, inasmuch as the sixteenth century, which may be called the age of goldsmiths, has produced in Germany, as well as France, sumptuous pewters intended assuredly, whether reproduced in the precious metals or not, to decorate the abodes of princes and nobles. Some pieces exist, bearing the image of the Emperor, surrounded by the electoral princes; others, representing the latter alone, as we meet with the Emperor Charles V., or Mathias.

"Again, we might imagine these curious objects to be merely reproductions intended for persons who could not afford the price of the originals, and what makes us think so is, that along with official images, stamped with coats of arms, we find a number of others representing historical or religious subjects. Preisser signed a series of plaques, representing the theological virtues. We have seen the subject of Noah leaving the Ark, and offering a sacrifice to the Lord, Abraham's sacrifice, and others."

ARRAY OF PEWTER.

An array or garnish of pewter has already been mentioned in connection with the Northumberland Household Book, and Harrison's Description of England. Such an array constantly formed one of the principal ornaments of a gentleman's house in the Middle Ages. It is, however, seldom seen now, except perhaps in a museum, or in the home of a connoisseur, who has collected the various pieces and displayed them on shelves, or on a dark oak sideboard. An array of pewter shown in this manner always has a most pleasing effect.

Collections of this kind are of many varieties, according to the means and tastes of the owners, and we are able to reproduce several arrays or garnishes of various kinds.

The fine collection of pewter articles, of all kinds and of all dates, was formed by the late Mr. E. P. Monckton, of Fineshade Abbey, Co. Northampton, and has since been dispersed. This collection is shown on the plate facing Section II.

Fig. 2 represents a garnish of pewter, consisting of some handsome plates and dishes displayed on a charming old oak sideboard, in a cottage at Dunchurch, Co. Warwick.

The array of pewter shown in Fig. 3 comprises plates and dishes, flagons and tappit hens, measures and cups, sugar basins and cream jugs, egg cups, etc.

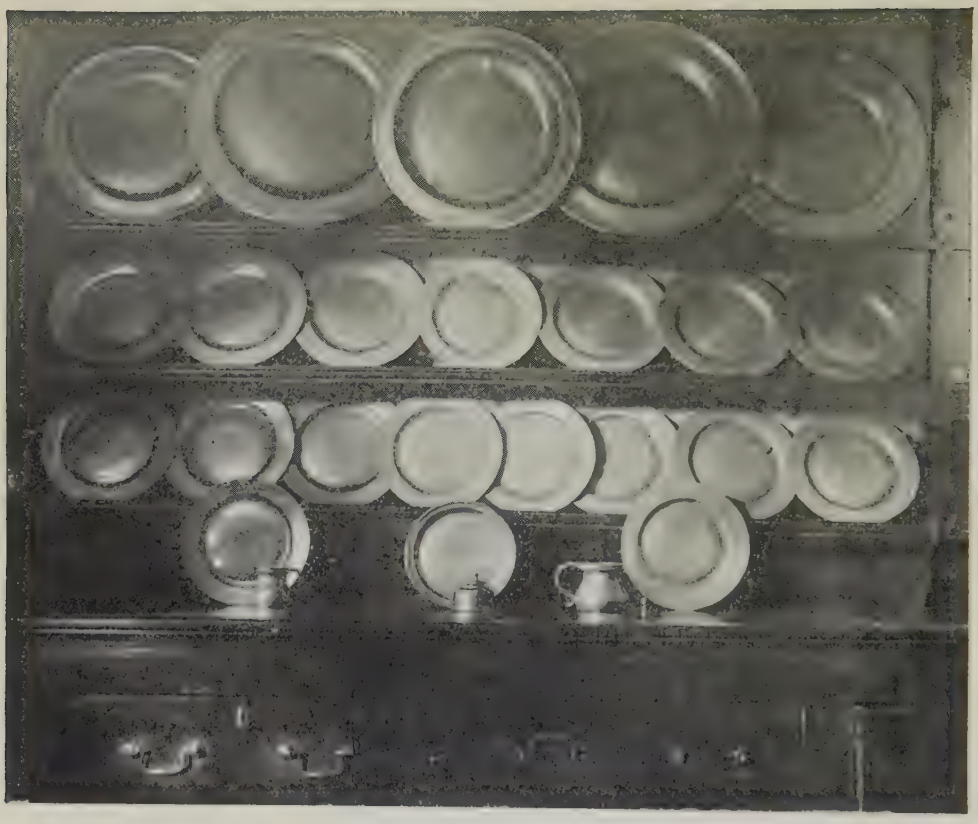

Fig. 2.
An Array of Pewter. Mr. Jonas Boneham.

Fig. 3.
AN ARRAY OF PEWTER.

PLATES AND DISHES.

Plates and dishes of all sizes, and of all shapes, are the most usual pieces of ancient pewter ware still to be found in churches and houses. No doubt these articles were manufactured in greater number than any other kinds and further they are much less liable to injury than hollow ware. Notwithstanding many are much battered, and others badly mended.

Many Roman plates and dishes have been found throughout England, all of which are more or less corroded by contact with the soil. The illustrations here given represent specimens of these articles found at Duston, Co. Northampton, on the site of a Roman settlement.

The little Roman plate or patera (Fig. 4) is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, it has a raised rim round the edge in front, and another about 2 inches in diameter at the back; it is also of hammered metal and is in fair condition. The large dish shown in Fig. 5 is of thick hammered pewter, about 1 foot, 8 inches in diameter, and has been much damaged.

The saucer or patera (Fig. 6) is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in height, and in good condition; it is of pleasing design and good workmanship.

Fig. 4.

Small Roman Patera. The Late Earl Cowper's Collection, Northampton Museum.

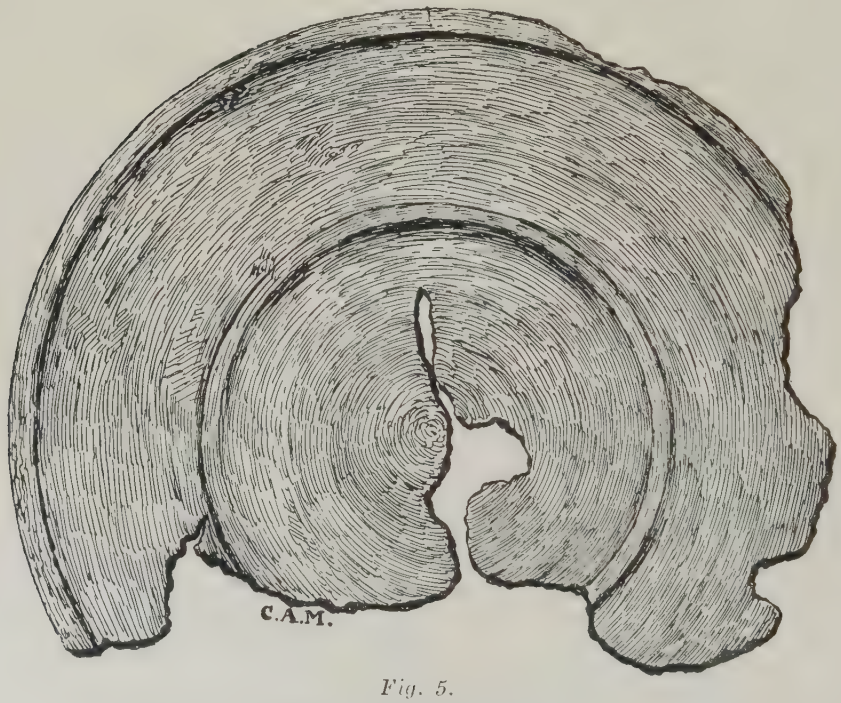

Fig. 5.

Large Roman Patera. The Late Earl Cowper's Collection, Northampton Museum.

The quaint and beautiful dishes, which are illustrated in the plate facing Section IV, are probably French, and formed part of the Plate of a Burmese Artillery Company.

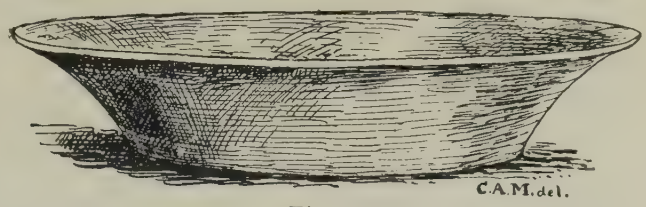

Fig. 6.

Deep Roman Patera. The Late Earl Cowper's Collection, Northampton Museum.

English dishes are very seldom larger than 2 feet in diameter; and, even that size is rare, the larger dishes being usually not above 18 inches in diameter. Most of these dishes are circular. The

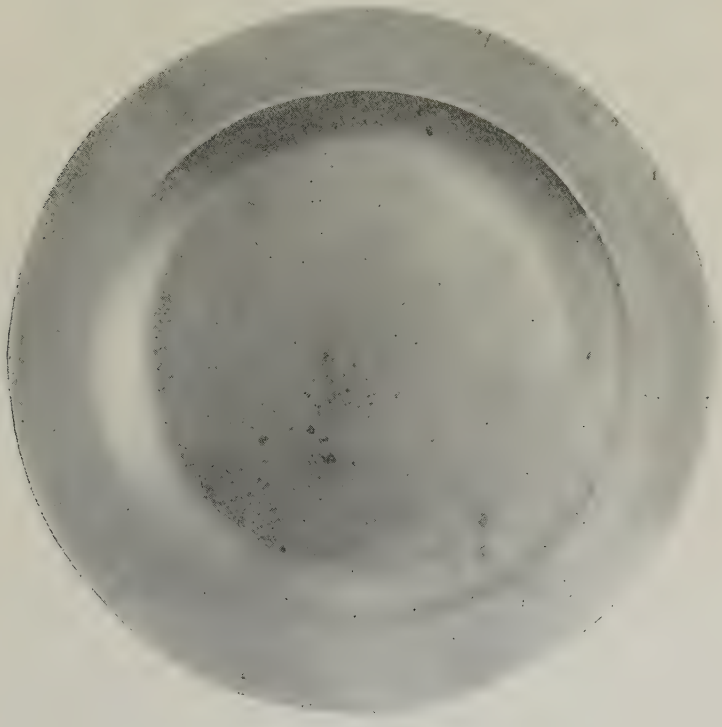

Fig. 7.

Circular Dish, Early Seventeenth Century. The Author.

earlier were generally quite plain with broad rims. A little later the rims were strengthened by a flat ring of metal underneath. In the eighteenth century the rims were placed in front, and were formed of well designed mouldings, which give a handsome appearance to the dishes.

Those here illustrated show both forms. The earlier (Fig. 7), one of three, with a flat band round the rim at the back, and the later, also one of three, with the moulding round the rim in front. Each is 18 inches in diameter. On the back of the earlier dish is the mark of a bear's jamb issuing out of a ducal coronet, and the word "London" beneath an X crowned: also in four small shields, a chevron engrailed between three leopards' heads erased, a bear's jamb issuing out of a ducal coronet, a lion's head erased, and the initials "T. D."

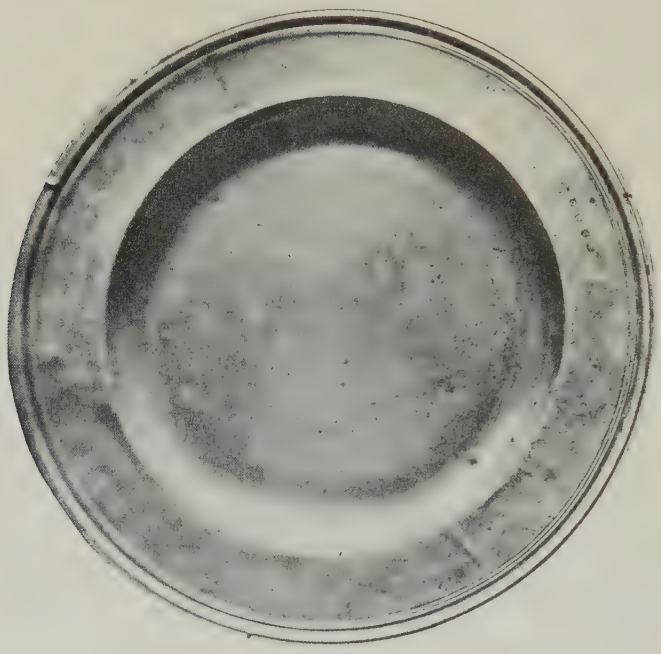

Fig. 8.
CIRCULAR DISH, LATE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

On the back of the later dish (Fig. 8) is the mark of "Richard Webb," and "London," beneath a rose crowned; and on the front in four small shields, "R. W.," leopard's head crowned, black letter T, and lion passant.

This dish is a very quaint piece of workmanship. The star in the centre is mentioned in the following legend:—

* NOW * HERE * YOV * MAY * A * STAR * BEHOLD * IN * PVTHER * CVT * BVT * NOT * IN * GOLD * 1698.

At the back there are the touches of a rose crowned, and IOHN P— above some object, between palm branches.

Fig. 9.

Circular Dish, Late Seventeenth Century. Mr. James Dodd.

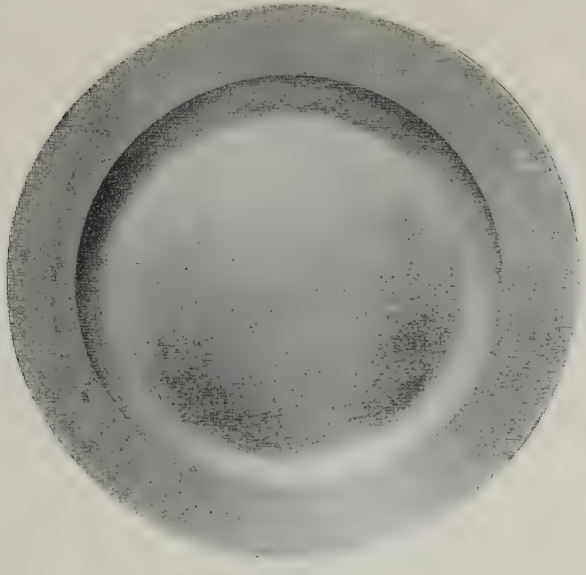

Fig. 10.

Circular Plate, Early Seventeenth Century. The Author.

Plates also are of all sizes, the most usual being 9 inches in diameter. Sometimes they have the edges quite plain and almost flat; at

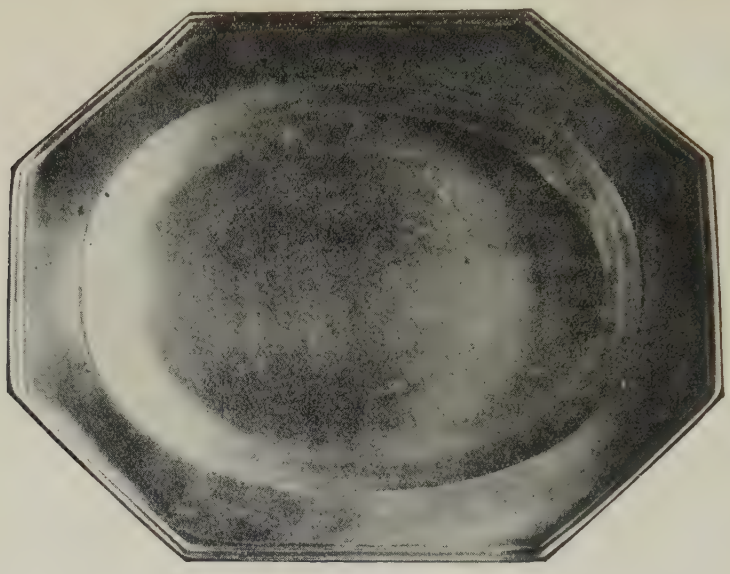

Fig. 11.
Octagonal Dish, Eighteenth Century. The Author.

other times they have moulded rims similar to the larger dishes. The circular plate shown in Fig. 10 is one of a set of thirteen; and bears the

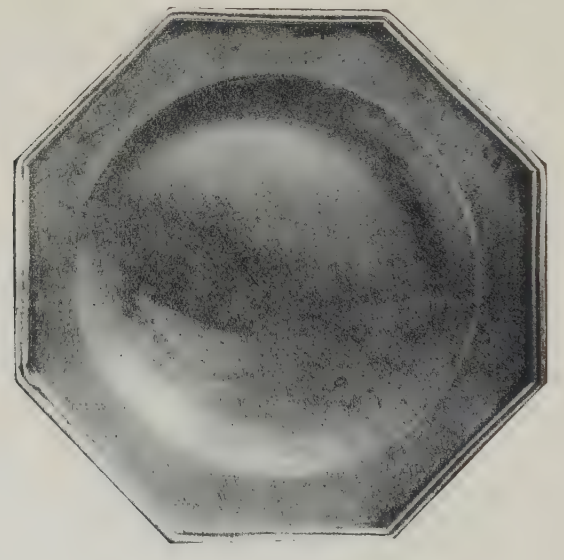

Fig. 12.
Octagonal Plate, Eighteenth Century. The Author.

same marks as the dish, Fig. 7. Great additional strength is given to the plates by the thickening of the metal at the rims.

Sometimes dishes are found of an elliptical, and sometimes of an irregular octagonal form, but these are rather uncommon. The dish and plate here shown (Figs. 11, 12) formed part of a set which no doubt was a wedding present for Mr. Henry William Markham, who married Frances Mansel in 1744, as his arms impaling those of his bride appear on the edge of the dish, and his crest on the plate. These arms are:—
Dexter. Azure, on a chief or, a demi lion rampant gules, for MARKHAM.
Sinister. Argent, a chevron between three maunches, sable, for MANSEL.

Fig. 13.
HOT WATER DISH AND COVER, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
MR. B. W. D. MONTGOMERY.

The crest is:—*A lion sejant, rampant guardant with wings endorsed, holding a pair of horse hames, tail between his legs turning up or.* Both dish and plate bear the well-known mark of George Bacon and are of excellent workmanship.

The two octagonal plates facing Section IX are of beautiful design and execution. The crest is that of the Rev. Canon Powell, and the photographs were taken by the Rev. E. Hermitage Day, D.D.; they belong to Mr. A. F. de Navarro, F.S.A.

This dish bears the marks of rose and crown, bear's jamb, cross, and maker's mark, of a fruit tree, between initials I S and above date 74 in very small beaded circle.

This illustration represents a circular hot water dish, and is 9 inches in diameter; and it bears the mark of $\frac{\text{COMPTON}}{\text{LONDON}}$ and also $\frac{\text{SUPERFINE}}{\text{HARD METAL}}$ and X crowned.

Large gravy dishes for venison were also made, and these have a cavity for containing hot water. The dish illustrated on the previous page is 22 inches in length, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, standing on four knobs, and is very massive and weighty. It does not bear any maker's mark.

Fig. 14.
HOT WATER DISH, EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

DRINKING VESSELS.

It is not always easy to classify the various kinds of pewter drinking vessels; the difference between tankards and flagons, and between cups and beakers, being frequently very slight; a large tankard by a very small change in size becoming a small flagon.

Fig. 15.

Hot Water Venison Dish, Eighteenth Century. Sir Arthur Dryden, Bart.

TANKARDS.

The word tankard was originally used for a large wooden vessel bound with metal, employed for the purpose of carrying water. Afterwards the meaning of the word changed, and it was used entirely for a drinking vessel. Shakespeare, who knew all there was to know about drinking, does not once use the word tankard; and it is defined by Johnson as "A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink."

Warton writes:—

> "My sober evening let the tankard bless,
> With toast embrown'd, and fragrant nutmeg fraught,
> While the rich draft with oft-repeated whiffs
> Tobacco mild improves."*

Tankards should always have a lid either flat or with a knob on the top, hinged to the handles, with a good sized purchase or thumb piece. When without lids these vessels were known as cups, mugs, or beakers.

Fig. 16.

TANKARD, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. MR. J. EVANS THOMAS.

The earliest type of tankard has a flat lid, and but little ornament of any kind, the sides being straight, and the only part on which the pewterer could show his skill was the thumb-piece, which is frequently of excellent design.

The tankard shown above is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the diameter of the top is $3\frac{3}{8}$, and of the base 4 inches, and it has no marks. It is of a somewhat squat and heavy shape, and unfortunately the thumb piece of the lid has been broken off.

Later it was not uncommon for both tankards and beakers to have glass bottoms in order that the persons drinking might satisfy themselves that the beverage was clear.

---

* "A Paneayric on Oxford Ale."

BEAKERS.

Other small kinds of drinking cups are known as beakers or tumblers. These have no handles and are usually quite plain, but sometimes they are ornamented by raised bands, or with patterns worked in incised lines.

The covered beaker-shaped cup here shown has a very remarkable history, being one of a small number engraved by the unfortunate Frederick, Baron Trenck, whilst he was in Magdeburg Prison in 1763. In his Memoirs* Trenck relates how he, being in his dungeon, began to carve, on the pewter cup out of which he drank, satirical verses and groups of figures; and how he attained so much perfection that his cups were at last considered masterpieces, as indeed they were. Trenck's only

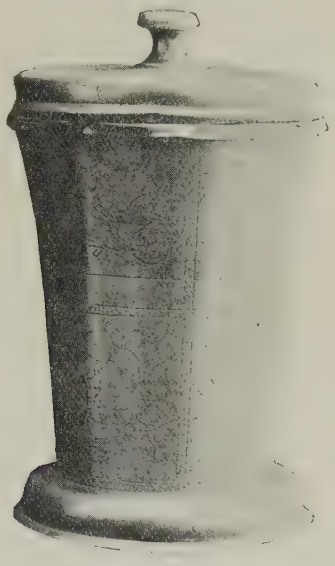

Fig. 17.
BARON TRENCK'S CUP, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
MRS. GERALD WALKER.

instrument was a sharpened nail; his limbs were in heavy irons, his hands being so separated by a bar, that he had to hold his cup between his knees; and he worked by candle light on the shining pewter. Notwithstanding all this, the Count attained so much skill that he could give light and shade to his designs, and he could by practice divide a cup into two and thirty compartments as regularly with a stroke of his hand as with a pair of compasses. And so he completely covered his cup and the lid with a number of pictures of love, hunting and agricultural pursuits; and the histories and anecdotes by which these pictures were surrounded were so minute that the lines could only be read with glasses. Some of these cups are in various museums, and one of them came into

* "The Life and Adventures of Baron Trenck."

the possession of Mrs. Gerald Walker, who has kindly allowed us to reproduce it in these pages. This cup is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, the width of the lip is 4 and of the foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

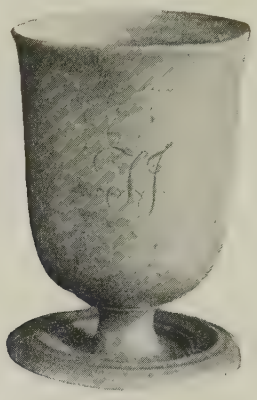

Fig. 18.
DRINKING CUP, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

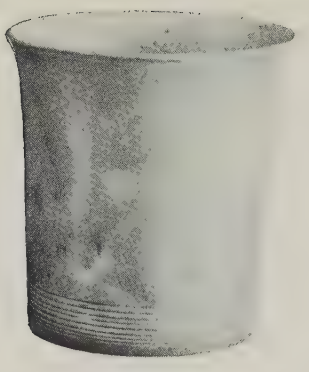

Fig. 19.
SMALL BEAKER, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. WHITMORE JEFFERY.

Fig. 20.
SMALL BEAKER, NINETEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

CUPS AND MUGS.

Drinking cups with stems and feet are not uncommon in Germany, but were seldom made in England, except for ecclesiastical purposes. This is not a good shape for a pewter vessel, as the metal is not sufficiently hard to enable the cup to stand the wear and tear of daily use, and sooner or later the stem is crushed down into the foot.

The drinking cup (Fig. 18), which was perhaps made for ecclesiastical purposes, is quite plain. The bowl is of large capacity, the height now $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the diameter of bowl and foot 3 inches. The maker's touch is $\frac{B}{S\ Y}$, and on the front are the initials T. J., there is also a modern mark of "$\frac{1}{2}$ PINT." The stem has been somewhat crushed down into the foot.

Fig. 19 represents a plain beaker, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the diameter of the top is $3\frac{1}{4}$, and of the base $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, it bears the words WATTS & HARTON. LONDON.

The other beaker is ornamented by raised bands, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, the diameter of the top is $3\frac{1}{8}$, and of the base $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches; and it has a glass bottom, but no marks.

Fig. 21.

PINT POT, EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
THE LATE MR. JOHN TAYLOR.

Mugs generally served a double purpose, namely, as drinking vessels, and also as measures of capacity. Pewter pint and half pint tankards or mugs are still in use in the majority of our public houses and inns, and in most of the London chop houses.

The pot illustrated in Fig. 21 is of the usual somewhat clumsy type and it is ornamented by bands. It bears the Royal initials W. R., beneath a crown.

FLAGONS.

The word flagon is used only once by Shakespeare, where in the churchyard scene, the first clown, after throwing up a skull, in answer to Hamlet's question, as to whose it was, replies:--

"A pestilence on him for a mad rogue! a' poured a flagon of Rhenish on my head once. This same skull, sir, was Yorick's skull, the king's jester."*

* "Hamlet," Act V, Sc. i.

Dunken Barnaby, in his second journey, says:—

"Country left; I in a fury
To the Axe in Alder-bury
First arrived that place slighted,
I at Rose in Holborne lighted:
From the Rose in flaggons sayle I
To the Griphin i' th' Old-Bayly."*

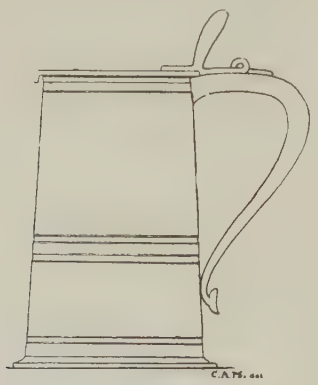

Fig. 22.

Small Flagon, Date 1709.
Newnham Church, Northamptonshire.

Fig. 23.

Pair of Flagons, Nineteenth Century. The Author.

Flagons are usually tall and massive, and many fine examples will be found in our parish churches. They are generally quite plain, but well proportioned; some have straight sides, and others have a jug-shaped body.

The flagon represented on the plate facing Section VII, is an interesting piece of pewter. On the front is engraved a portrait, probably

* "Barnabee's Journal," 1818, p. 73.

of King Charles the First, seated on his charger, and holding a baton in his left hand. On this are the words: "Gunwarby Flagon" and "bought 1697 by I. Kelham & D. Jenkinson."

Nothing is known of the history of this fine old flagon.

The flagon (Fig. 22) is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, it is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the top, and $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches at the bottom. It is now used in the church at Newnham, Co. Northampton, but was probably made for domestic purposes.

The pair of flagons shown in Fig. 23 are modern, they are 8 inches in height, the diameter of the top $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of the bottom $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and are stamped JAMES DIXON & SONS. These are the ordinary type of pewter pots awarded as prizes at the rowing matches at Oxford and Cambridge.

JUGS.

Jugs are very similar to flagons in their general appearance, but they are usually of lighter and more slender shape, and are frequently of very elegant proportions.

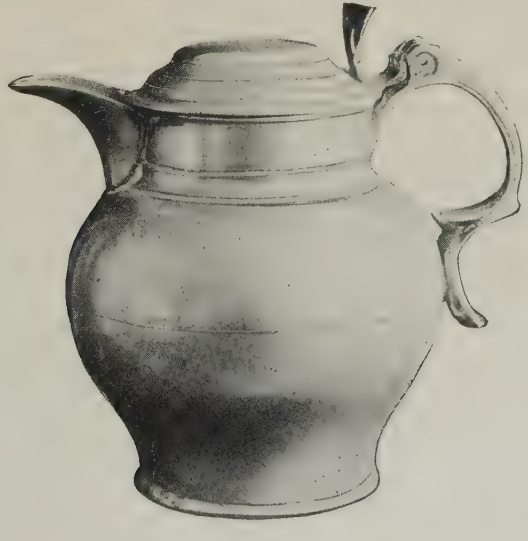

Fig. 24.

JUG OR FLAGON, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
THE LATE MR. J. SHUTTLEWORTH.

The first we illustrate (Fig. 24) is one of a pair, and of good shape, its height is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches and its greatest breadth $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; it has no marks.

The jug and dish, facing Section I, are large and massive, and have probably been used for ecclesiastical purposes.

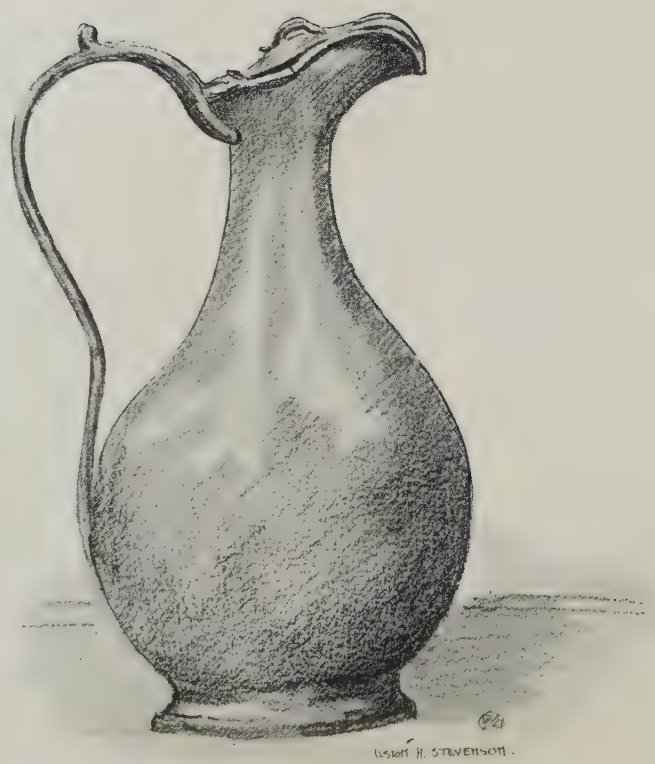

Fig. 25.

Jug, Eighteenth Century. Mr. G. H. Stevenson.

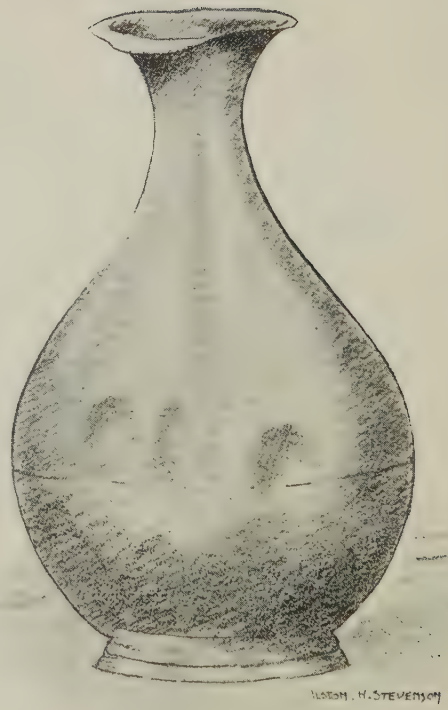

Fig. 26.

Jug, Eighteenth Century. Mr. G. H. Stevenson.

Fig. 27.

Hot Water Jug, Nineteenth Century. The Author.

Fig. 28.

Jugs, Eighteenth Century. Mr. Whitmore Jeffery.

Fig. 29.

Jug, Nineteenth Century.
The Late Mr. J. Shuttleworth.

Fig. 30.

Tall Jug, Nineteenth Century. Mrs. Gerald Walker.

The next two jugs are very similar, one (Fig. 25) has a handle, it is $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and has no marks.

The other jug or vase (Fig. 26) is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and 6 inches in diameter; it is without handle and has no marks.

The jug shown in Fig. 27 is of good design, it has an ebony handle.

The two jugs shown in Fig. 28 are of pleasing shape, that on the left bears the marks of a rose, and a figure like an angel, and that on the right of a rose crowned.

The jug (Fig. 29) is of very elegent design, it is 11 inches in height and its diameter is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; beneath the foot is stamped a lion's head in a circle, with the word TRADE MARK above, and BRITISH beneath.

The jug shown in Fig. 30 is 10 inches high and 4 inches across the widest part, the incised pattern with which it is covered is very elegant; the handle on the lid is formed of a vine stalk rising from a bunch of grapes and vine leaves, the handle is of horn and is beautifully ornamented by vine leaves and grapes. Beneath the foot are the letters I. M. & B. and the words

"Patent Horn Handle"
"Warranted Cool in Use."

Fig. 31.

GUILD CUP, PROBABLY GERMAN. EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY. MRS. JAMES ARTHUR.

Fig. 32.

SET OF MEASURES, LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. J. C. MACNAUGHTEN.

STANDING CUPS.

Handsome standing cups of pewter are sometimes met with, and these are constructed on the model of the silver gilt cups of the same period. They are mostly of German manufacture.

In Fig. 31 is shown a standing cup, probably a German or Dutch masonic or guild cup, with silver medallions on which are inscribed the names of the masters or presidents from 1812 to 1848.

Fig. 33.
SET OF ENGLISH MEASURES, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MESSRS. OATES AND MUSSON.

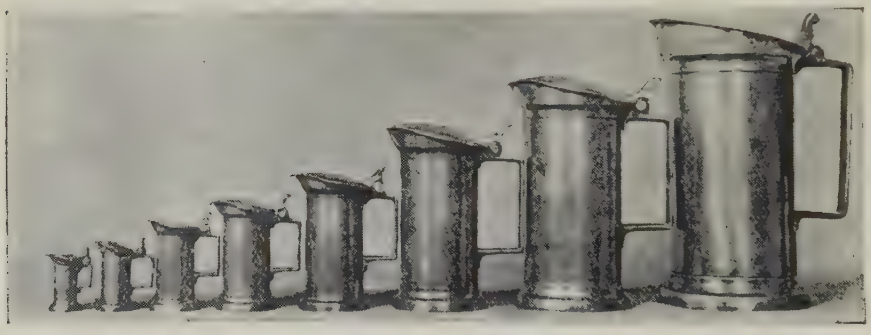

Fig. 34.
SET OF FRENCH MEASURES, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MESSRS. OATES AND MUSSON.

MEASURES.

Measures, when large, could be, and no doubt often were, used as flagons; and, in the same way, when small, they were used as tankards. Though plain, they are generally well proportioned, and perfectly adapted for the purpose for which they were used.

A complete set of measures of the time of George IV, consisting of a quart, an imperial pint, a pint and a half pint is shown above.

Two fine sets of measures (Figs. 33 and 34) follow, and these give a good idea of the difference between the English and French forms.

TAPPIT HENS.

In Scotland measures are known by the name of tappit hens, and are of a peculiar, and by no means pleasing form. Like the English measures, tappit hens were made of all sizes, though the shape is always the same. They are seldom or never dated, nor are they stamped with the maker's mark or touch.

Fig. 35.
TWO TAPPIT HENS AND TANKARD, SCOTTISH, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
MR. J. C. MACNAUGHTEN.

The illustration (Fig. 35) shows two full sized Scottish tappit hens and an old imperial pint Scottish measure in the centre, with lion's head ornamenting the lower end of the handle, and escallop shell purchase.

On the plate facing Section XI a Winchester quart measure, with two early plates, is represented.

WINE TASTERS.

Fig. 36.
PAIR OF WINE TASTERS, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. MRS. GERALD WALKER.

The pair of wine tasters here shown have each two handles; they are not quite identical, in the centre of the one is a double six-leaved rose and in the centre of the other an eight-leaved rose within an eight-pointed star in circle. They are each $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

The single wine taster illustrated below is larger but less ornate than those on the preceding page. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and the handles are perfectly plain. The maker's mark is a standing angel, bearing a palm branch in his right hand, between the initials I and S (?), in beaded ellipse; and the letters B and F each in a shaped shield.

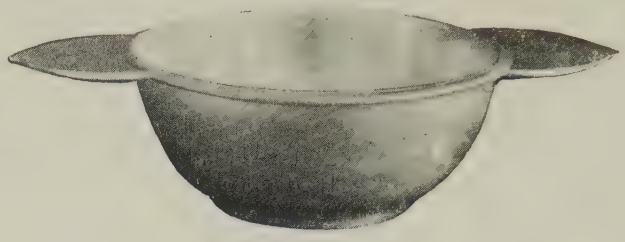

Fig. 37.
WINE TASTER, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. DR. WILL HARDING.

POCKET FLASKS.

Pewter is a most convenient material for small pocket flasks and large numbers of these have been and are still manufactured, though glass covered with leather is more used for this purpose at the present time.

Fig. 38.
SMALL POCKET FLASK, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. R. MORRELL.

Fig. 39.
SMALL POCKET FLASK, NINETEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

The flask (Fig. 38) is 4 inches in diameter, and rather thick, it is ornamented with raised concentric rings.

The other flask is smaller, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, and is curved to fit the waistcoat pocket. It was made by "JAMES DIXON & SONS."

STONE POT LIDS.

Pewter lids for earthenware pots were largely produced in the Middle Ages; they were either flat or slightly domed, with a thumb piece and were hinged to a collar clasping the handle of the pot. Many references are made to these lids in the records of the Pewterers' Company. They do not seem to be manufactured at the present time, and they are rarely met with.

The example shown is modern, and is made on exactly the same model as those made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

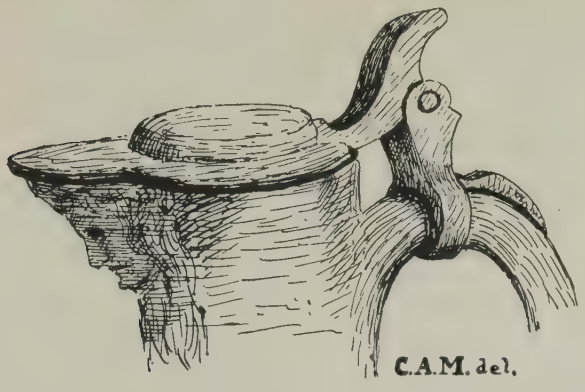

Fig. 40.
STONE POT LID, NINETEENTH CENTURY. THE LATE MRS. MOELLER.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.

Tea services in pewter have always been exceedingly popular, especially tea pots, of which a great number exist, and which are largely manufactured at the present time. Indeed, most housewives affirm that no better tea is made than that which is brewed in a pewter pot.

Some of the tea pots are very small, being only some 3 inches high. These no doubt are the older vessels, and were produced when tea was almost worth its weight in gold.

The example here shown (Fig. 41) is very small, being only $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, it is of elegant shape, with ebony handle and knob.

The tea pot (Fig. 42) is larger, the height being $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, it also has an ebony handle and knob. It bears the stamp of "DIXON & SONS $\frac{I}{72}$."

The tea pot (Fig. 43) is of a type introduced early in the nineteenth century, and tea pots of this shape are still produced in large numbers and in various sizes; the height of that shown is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the handle is japanned black, and the knob is ornamented by a coloured bone ring. This shape is known in the trade as a Dutch tea pot.

Coffee pots of good design also are not uncommon, and some of these again are very small, having been made when coffee was scarce and costly.

Fig. 45 represents one of these little pots, of charming shape, the height is only $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the handle is bound with strips of cane crossed at the back with strips of darker cane to make a chequered pattern.

Fig. 41.
SMALL TEA POT, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. THE LATE MR. J. SHUTTLEWORTH.

The small coffee pot (Fig. 46) was made by James Dixon and Sons.

The coffee pot (Fig. 47) is probably Belgian, as the lion, symbolic of that country, appears on the lid. It is a large and handsome vessel, being 10 inches in height, the handle is of ebony.

Fig. 42.

Tea Pot, Early Nineteenth Century. Mr. T. J. George.

Fig. 43.

Tea Pot, Nineteenth Century. The Author.

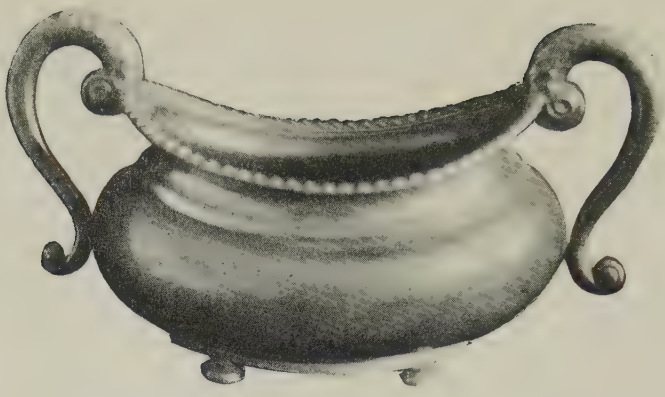

Fig. 44.
Sugar Basin, Nineteenth Century. Northampton Museum.

Fig. 45.
Small Coffee Pot, Eighteenth Century. The late Mr. Charles Markham.

Fig. 46.
Coffee Pot, Nineteenth Century. Mr. B. W. D. Montgomery.

Fig. 47.

Coffee Pot, Probably Belgian, Eighteenth Century. The Late Mr. Charles Markham.

Sugar basins and cream jugs are required to complete the tea and coffee services, and these again were and are made, though not in the same numbers as tea pots.

The sugar basin (Fig. 44) is handsome and massive, it measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the handles, and 3 inches in height, it has no marks.

Fig. 48.

SMALL SUGAR SIFTER, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MRS. GERALD WALKER.

Fig. 49.

SUGAR BASIN, NINETEENTH CENTURY. MR. R. MORRELL.

The little sugar sifter shown above is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and of excellent design; in the three little medallions are three heads crowned with laurel. Beneath the foot is the touch of a figure between the letters R. O. and above the date 1775, in beaded circle.

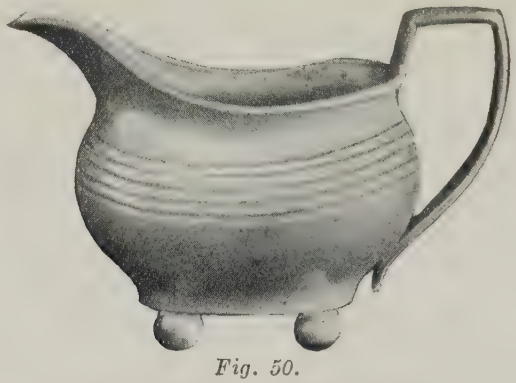

Fig. 50.

CREAM JUG, NINETEENTH CENTURY. MR. WHITMORE JEFFERY.

The sugar basin (Fig. 49) was evidently made to contain a glass receptacle, it is formed of two pieces curved and soldered together, it measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the height being $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It has no marks.

The cream jug represented (Fig. 50) is of good design, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, but has no marks.

URNS.

Fig. 51.

Large Urn, Eighteenth Century. Mrs. Gerald Walker.

Pewter urns are occasionally found, but they are not common. That here illustrated is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 5 inches in breadth, it is fitted with a beech wood handle and wooden knobs to the feet. It has no marks and was perhaps of Dutch origin.

The cider pot facing Section X is 8 inches high and 6 inches in diameter, the screw top is fixed to the handle, and on this is an indistinguishable mark in ellipse. It bears the name "Michael Sturm," and the date "1871," which is a later addition. It is believed that this vessel was made in Germany.

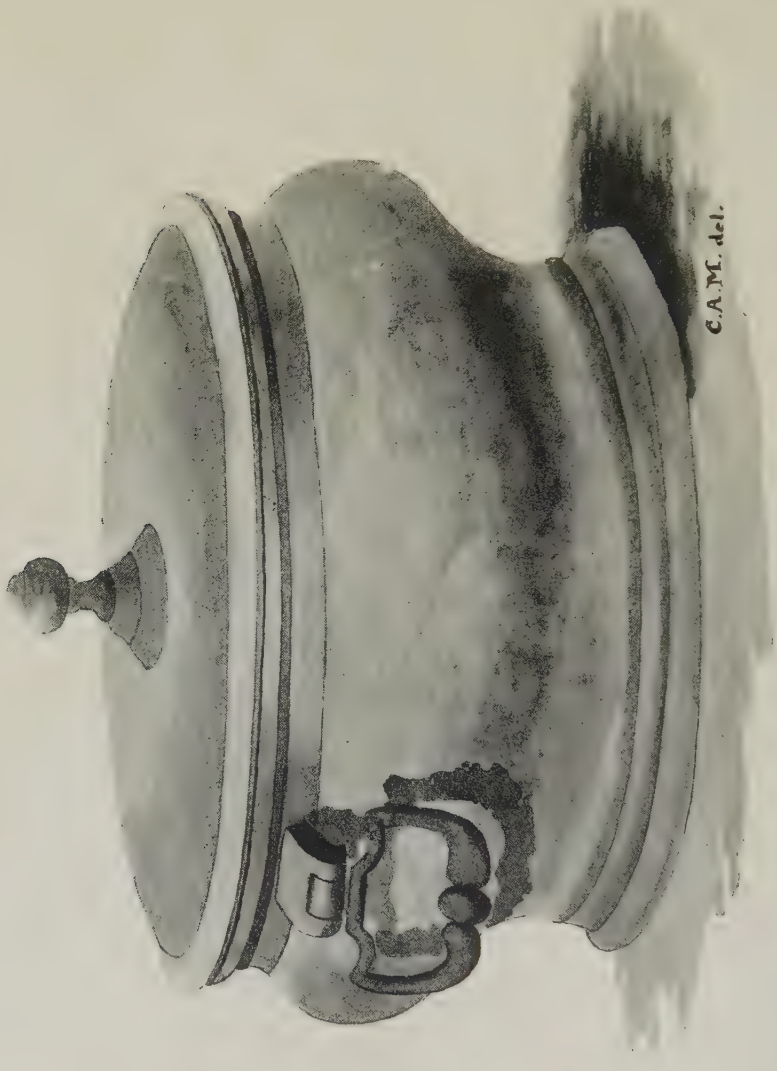

Fig. 52.
Soup Tureen. Sir Arthur Dryden, Bart.

SOUP TUREENS.

Soup tureens were made of pewter, but they are rarely to be met with; probably only a limited number were made, as they were always both heavy and costly.

We are, however, able to give several examples of handsome design.

Fig. 53.

Soup Tureen, Eighteenth Century. Mr. Whitmore Jeffery.

Fig. 54.

Soup Tureen, Nineteenth Century. The Late Mrs. J. Armitage Price.

Fig. 55.

Pair of Vegetable Dishes, Eighteenth Century. Mrs. Gerald Walker.

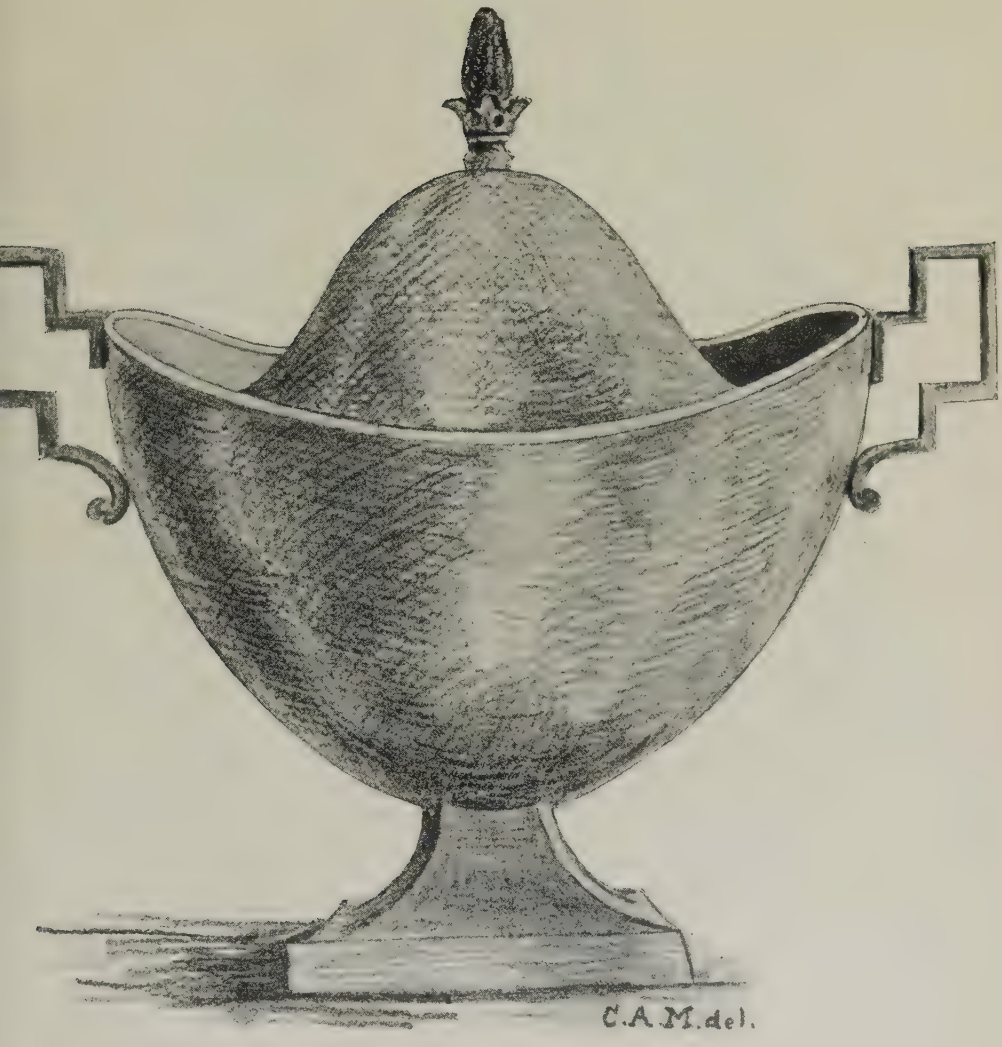

Fig. 56.

LARGE SAUCE BOAT, PROBABLY FRENCH. MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO, F.S.A.

The first soup tureen of which we give an illustration (page 80) is handsome and massive, of circular form with well designed hinged handles; it is 10 inches in diameter, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. It has no marks.

Fig. 57.

Fish Drainer, Eighteenth Century. Mr. B. W. D. Montgomery.

The tureen (Fig. 53) is lower and smaller than that previously illustrated.

The other soup tureen (Fig. 54) is 10 inches high and $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the broadest part, of excellent design, though quite plain, and it has no marks.

VEGETABLE DISHES.

Vegetable dishes were also made of pewter, but these again are, for the same reason, rare. Sometimes they are with, and sometimes without feet.

The example which is represented on the plate facing Section VI is circular and has four feet, and hinged handles at the sides; it is 10 inches in diameter and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height.

The vegetable dishes or soup tureens (Fig. 55) are very handsome, they are each 7 inches high and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and are not quite similar, they have no marks. The little masks on the handle brackets are exceedingly quaint.

The sauce boat shown in Fig. 56 is probably French and of the eighteenth century. This shape is very elegant, and the body was com-

Fig. 58.

VEGETABLE COLANDER, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. J. WHITMORE JEFFERY.

pletely covered by figures and ornamental scrolls, lightly engraved, which have now unfortunately been almost entirely obliterated. With the cover it is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and the width to the outside of the handles is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It has no marks.

This fish drainer is an uncommon specimen of pewter ware; it measures 1 foot 4 inches by $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches; and at the back are the usual stamps of a bear's jamb, LONDON, and four stamps bearing an X crowned.

Pewter Colanders also are rare, and Fig. 58 is a good specimen of one of these utensils.

WINE COOLERS.

Wine coolers in pewter are no doubt very rare. The vessel here illustrated, which forms one of a set of six, is large and handsome and is of great weight; its height is 8 inches, and its diameter at the top $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, it has no marks.

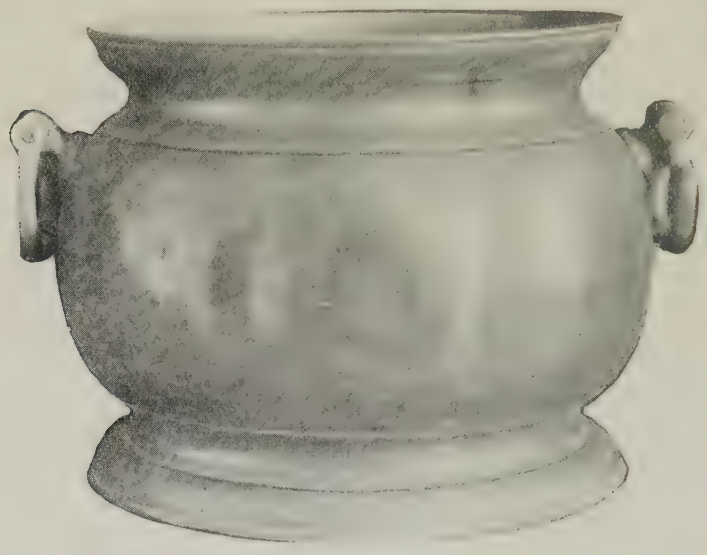

Fig. 59.
WINE COOLER, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. THE LATE MR. J. L. WRIGHT.

PORRINGERS

Porringers of various kinds are sometimes found, though they are by no means common; some of these have handles and others are simply bowls; but they are frequently of excellent design.

The two-handled porringer or bowl (Fig. 60) is of large capacity, it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 7 inches in diameter at the lip, the handles are of uncommon design, each having a female head with plaited coils of hair and attenuated curved body. It has no marks, except the letters E and V B joined.

The two-handled porringer shown in Fig. 61 is a good example of pewter work. It was evidently made for domestic purposes and was afterwards given to Frolesworth Church, Co. Leicester, where it was used as a flagon. The height is $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches, the diameter of the top $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of the foot 4 inches, it has no marks.*

* "The Church Plate of Leicestershire," by A. Trollope, 1890, Vol. I, p. 334.

Fig. 60.

Two-handled Porringer, Seventeenth Century. Mrs. Gerald Walker.

Fig. 61.

Porringer, Eighteenth Century. Frolesworth Church, Co. Leicester.

The basin (Fig. 62) was probably originally used as a porringer and afterwards in the font for baptisms at Claybrooke Church, Co. Leicester, where it is now preserved in the vestry. Its height is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and its diameter at the top $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The marks are: X crowned, and H. I. in plain shield.*

Fig. 62.

PORRINGER OR BASIN, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. CLAYBROOKE CHURCH, CO. LEICESTER.

POSSET CUPS.

Small cups, for warming the comforting drink known as "posset," were sometimes made of pewter. The cup illustrated is a charming

Fig. 63.

POSSET CUP, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO, F.S.A.

* "The Church Plate of Leicestershire," by A. Trollope, 1890, Vol. I, p. 339.

little vessel, 2 inches high, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with a wooden handle. Inside it bears six touches, an X, beneath a crown, and a lion rampant sinisterwise in shaped shield, four times repeated. This pretty little cup is probably of Dutch or Flemish origin.

In such a cup did Mistress Page mix a posset for the merry Sir John Falstaff; and in such a cup did Lady Macbeth drug the possets of the surfeited grooms.

SALT CELLARS, MUSTARD POTS AND PEPPER POTS.

Cruets were and are constantly made of pewter, and salt cellars, mustard pots and pepper pots are frequently met with in great variety. But, as with tea services, it is not easy to find a complete set, for the different pieces were so frequently broken or lost.

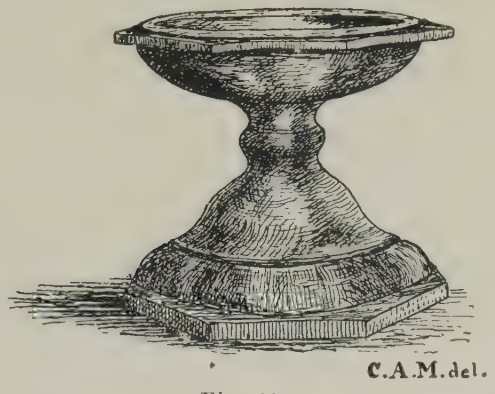

Fig. 64.

MASTER SALT, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO, F.S.A.

The workmen exercised their ingenuity in designing these articles, especially salts, the forms of which are often very good.

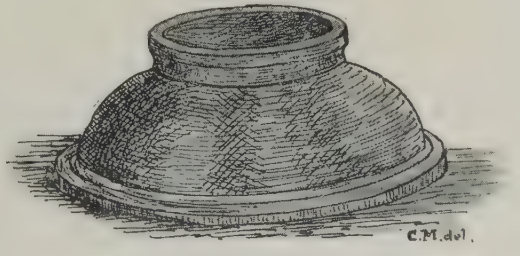

Fig. 65.

TRENCHER SALT, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO, F.S.A.

The salt, as is well known, was an institution when the term "above or below the salt" was in use, and some of the large salts made in the Middle Ages are very handsome and massive. The salts which were used for this purpose were often of considerable size and were generally known as standing or master salts.

The illustration (Fig. 64) shows a master salt of small size, but very pleasing design. It is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter at the top, and $3\frac{1}{8}$ at the foot, it has no marks.

Trencher salts were used in large numbers, being placed by the side of each guest. These were generally very simple, sometimes triangular

Fig. 66.

Salt Celiar, Mustard Pot and Pepper Pot, Seventeenth Century.
The Author.

and sometimes circular. The trencher salt (Fig. 65) is quite plain, it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the top, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the bottom. It bears the mark of a bear's jamb issuing out of a ducal crown, the word "London" and an X crowned.

Fig. 67.

Salt Cellar, Mustard Pot and Pepper Pot, Seventeenth Century.
Mr. G. H. Stevenson.

The examples of cruets illustrated on this page are of ordinary shape and are quite small, they are typical of the usual salt cellars, mustard pots and pepper pots commonly used. None of these articles is stamped.

TEA CADDY.

The little tea caddy forming the frontispiece, is a beautiful little early eighteenth century vessel, holding just half a pound of tea. The engraved ornament is continued round the back, it is entirely worked by hand, and the knob is of green ivory. The total height is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the longer diameter is 5, and the shorter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The lock and key are in perfect order; inside there is a flat plate with handle, and a little shell-shaped scoop. There are no marks on any part of the caddy.

Fig. 68.
JAPANESE TEA CADDY, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
THE LATE MRS. SEBASTIAN SMITH.

The tea caddy figured here, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width, and is ornamented on each side with trees of conventional form, damascened in a kind of brass inlay. This interesting article is quite complete, with its circular lid, ornamented in the same manner. It has no marks.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

Old pewter spoons are not at all common at the present time, though some interesting specimens may be found by the collector.

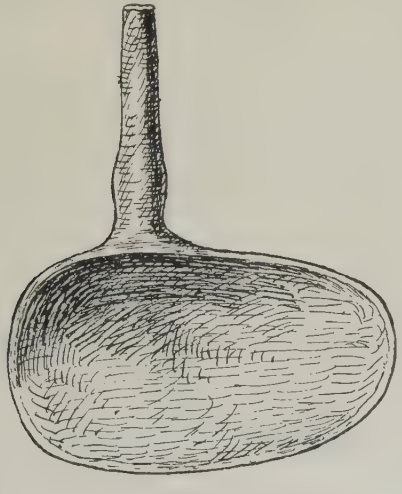

Fig. 69.
EARLY SPOON, FOUND IN NORTHAMPTON.
NORTHAMPTON MUSEUM.

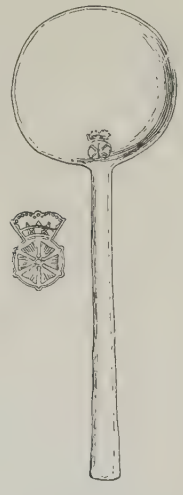

Fig. 70.
SLIP TOP SPOON, EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
DR. W. HARDING.

Undoubtedly these were made in vast numbers, but they are very liable to being broken or lost, and therefore sets cannot easily be obtained.

Spoons were made in the fashion of silver spoons used at the period when they were manufactured. The earliest are quite plain; and those made in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries have round bowls, with slip-tops, seal-tops, or Apostle or maiden heads as the case might be.

The spoon (Fig. 69) is a very early and much corroded specimen, and was dug up some years ago on Wood Hill, in the Borough of Northampton. The bowl measures $3\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and the handle, curiously enough, is not in the centre of the bowl.

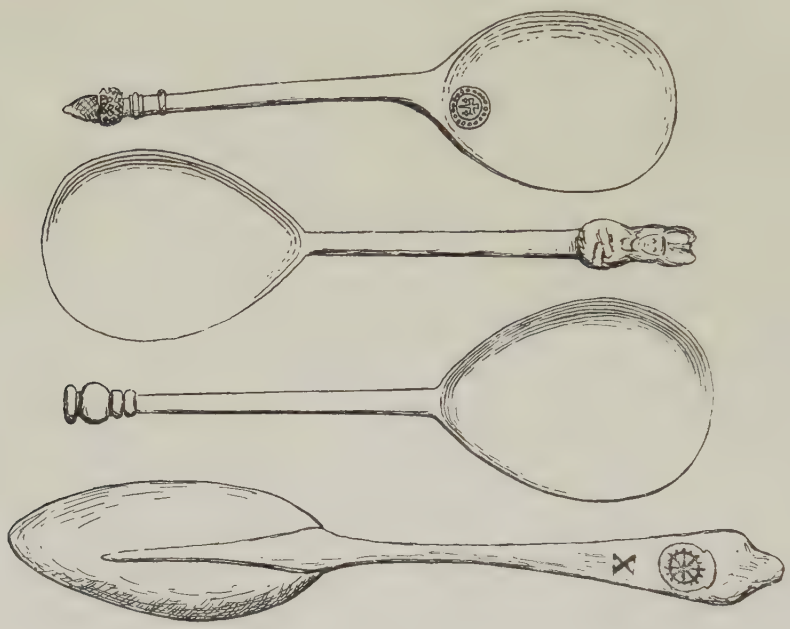

Fig. 71.

GROUP OF SPOONS, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. MRS. GERALD WALKER.

The spoon (Fig. 70) is a good example of a slip-top spoon of the early seventeenth century. Its length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the diameter of the bowl, which is almost circular, is $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches. It bears the impress of the rose crowned.

The spoons shown above are good examples of the acorn head, maiden head, seal head, and rat tail varieties. They are about $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, except the rat tail spoon, which is 8 inches in length.

The spoons illustrated in Figs. 72 and 73 are good examples of those made in the seventeenth century.

The little tea spoon (Fig. 74) is $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, and the stem is ornamented in front by an incised line.

The small ladle (Fig. 75) is 7 inches in length, it has a circular bowl and bears the stamp "ASHBERRYS, BEST METAL FOR USE."

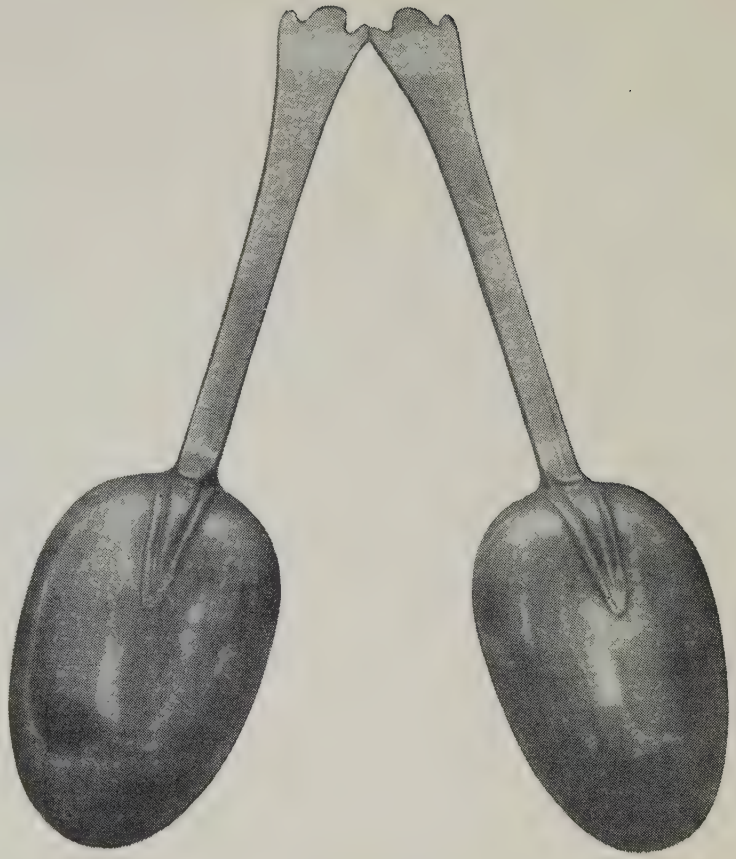

Fig. 72.
PAIR OF RAT TAIL SPOONS, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
MR. G. E. MONCKTON.

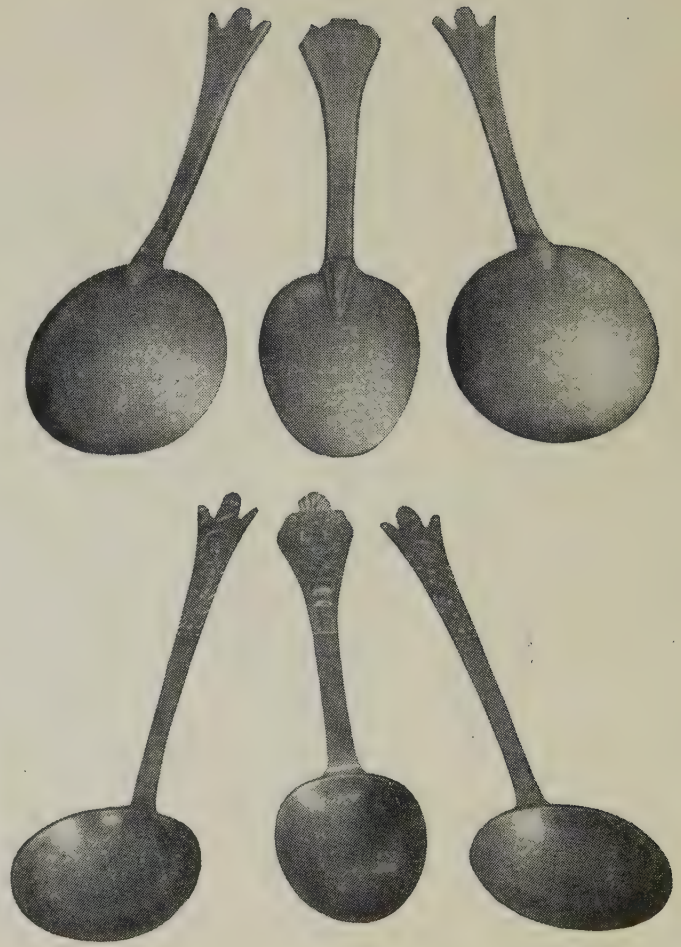

Fig. 73.
RAT TAIL AND BOWL SPOONS, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
MR. J. WHITMORE JEFFERY.

The large soup ladle is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, it has an elliptical bowl, and was made by "JOHN YATES," it also bears V. R. crowned.

Fig. 74.
TEA SPOON, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. NORTHAMPTON MUSEUM.

The little punch ladle shown in Fig. *77* has a plain circular bowl $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, with twisted whalebone handle, the total length being $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and it has no marks.

Fig. 75.
SMALL LADLE, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. THE LATE MR. T. J. GEORGE.

Of old pewter forks there are hardly any in existence. The material is too soft for satisfactory working up into forks with prongs, and almost all which were made have been worn out or destroyed.

Fig. 76.
LARGE SOUP LADLE, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. A. M. PERRIN.

Fig. 77.
PUNCH LADLE, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

The fork here figured is modern, it is quite plain, and is impressed with the maker's mark, COLSMAN'S PURE METAL.

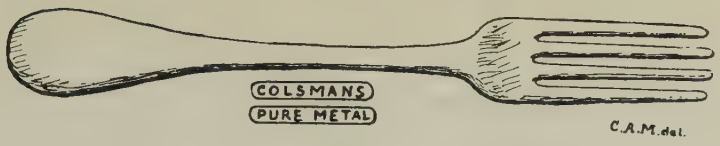

Fig. 78.
MODERN FORK, NINETEENTH CENTURY. MRS. GERALD WALKER.

SPOON RACK.

The spoon rack shown below is an uncommon and interesting piece of pewter, it is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, and it has

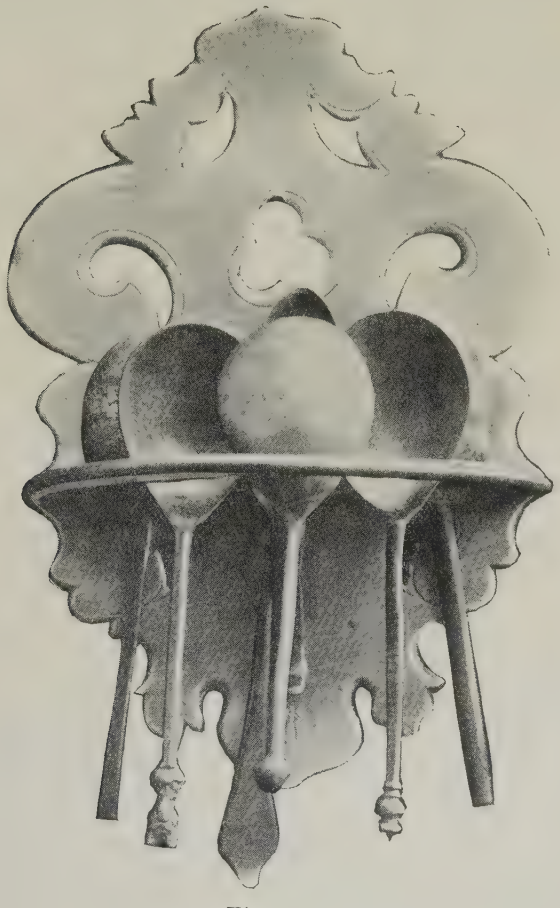

Fig. 79.
SPOON RACK, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MRS. GERALD WALKER.

openings in the shelf for six spoons. On the front is the maker's mark of an angel with drawn sword between the letters T H Ft and the date 1789 in plain ellipse. In the rack is a typical collection of spoons.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Amongst small table articles may be mentioned fish slices, of which we give an illustration. This is $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and is highly ornamented on the upper surface with an incised pattern, it was made by "JOHN YATES," and bears the words "IMPROVED COMPOSS," and V. R. crowned.

Fig. 80.

FISH SLICE, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

The little egg cup stand here illustrated has been at some time plated, but most of the silver has now worn off, it has no pewter marks. The small salt cellar is of cut glass.

Fig. 81.

EGG CUP STAND, NINETEENTH CENTURY. THE AUTHOR.

CANDLESTICKS.

Candlesticks of pewter were made in great numbers, the material being very suitable for the construction of articles of this kind. Here, too, the pewterers followed the patterns used by the silversmiths, work-

ing on similar lines. They appear to have been freely sold at country fairs, and James Shirley, in his play of "The Lady of Pleasure," which was licensed in 1635, mentions them. When Lady Bornwell is complaining to her Steward of her husband's love for the country, she says that:

"The men,
So near the primitive making, they retain a sense of nothing but the earth;
* * * * * *
"To observe with what solemnity
They keep their wakes, and throw for pewter candlesticks."

The earlier Jacobean upright candlesticks are somewhat rare, and are of very distinctive though not very pleasing design.

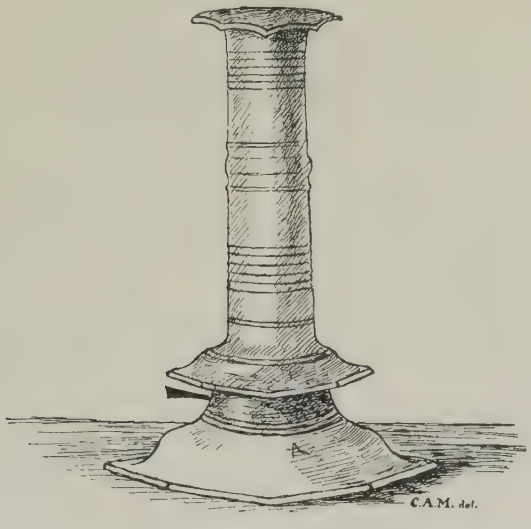

Fig. 82.
CANDLESTICK, EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. THE LATE MR. G. FOX.

This illustration represents a Jacobean candlestick, 8 inches high, the base being $5\frac{1}{4}$ across. It has no marks.

Fig. 83 shows a very similar candlestick, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, without marks.

The eighteenth century candlesticks are frequently of excellent shape and are often highly ornamented.

The two pairs of candlesticks which face Section VIII are handsome and solid, they are $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, but they bear no marks.

Fig. 84 represents a pair of slender and elegant candlesticks which are probably French, their height is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and they have no marks.

A pair of candlesticks, of the last century, in the centre is the smallest size of tappit hen, flanked by a pair of quaint pepper pots, all probably Scottish (Fig. 85).

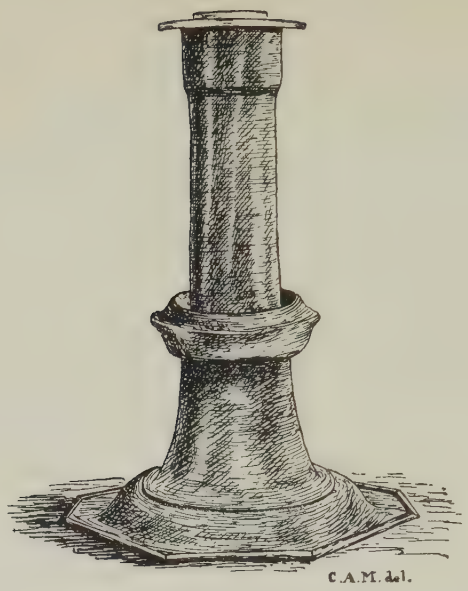

Fig. 83.

Candlestick, Early Eighteenth Century. Mr. A. F. de Navarro, F.S.A.

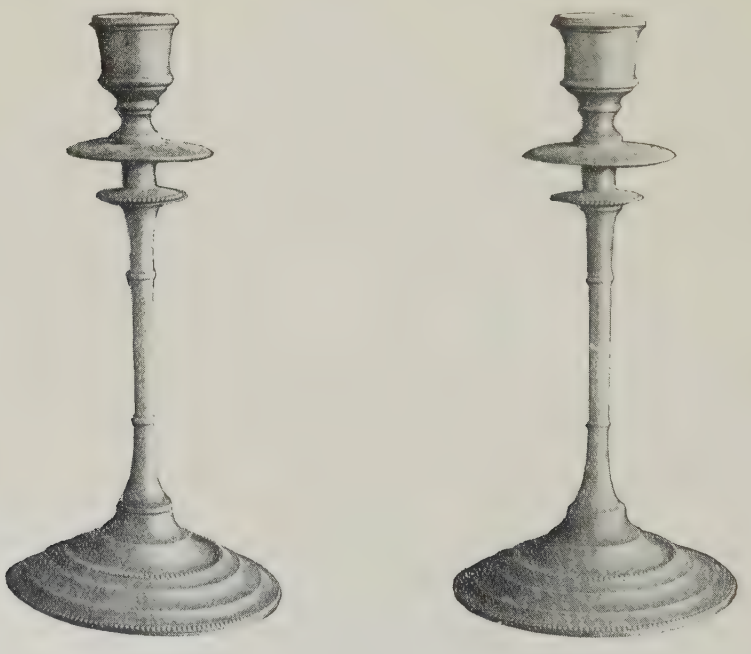

Fig. 84.

Pair of Candlesticks, Probably French, Late Eighteenth Century. The Author.

Fig. 85.

CANDLESTICKS AND CRUETS, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MR. JOHN C. MACNAUGHTON.

LAMPS.

Old pewter lamps, for burning oil, are very uncommon, and are rarely found in good condition, and they are mostly of German manufacture.

We are fortunate in being able to give illustrations of two such lamps.

Fig. 86 represents a lamp of the eighteenth century, its height is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the diameter of the foot is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. On the lid is stamped the maker's name, "F. Menden," and date *1752*.

The other lamp (Fig. 87) is 11 inches high, the diameter of the foot being $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Below the foot is a female winged figure standing, a pair of scales in her right and a wand in her left hand, within beaded circle.

LAMP TIME KEEPER.

In the seventeenth century, lamps of pewter made to indicate the time at night, were introduced.

The illustration (Fig. 88) shows a lamp of this kind of the usual pedestal form, with a kind of box projecting on one side to carry the wick. At the summit is a glass reservoir, which could be unscrewed and filled with oil. As the lamp burned, the oil passed into the box to feed the flame. The glass reservoir is encircled by a metal band, whereon figures representing the time were engraved, these are, commencing from the top, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and *7*: and therefore, if the lamp was lighted at eight o'clock in the evening, it would correctly register the time until seven o'clock next morning, when the light would go out. A prick for adjusting the flame is suspended by a chain from the handle.

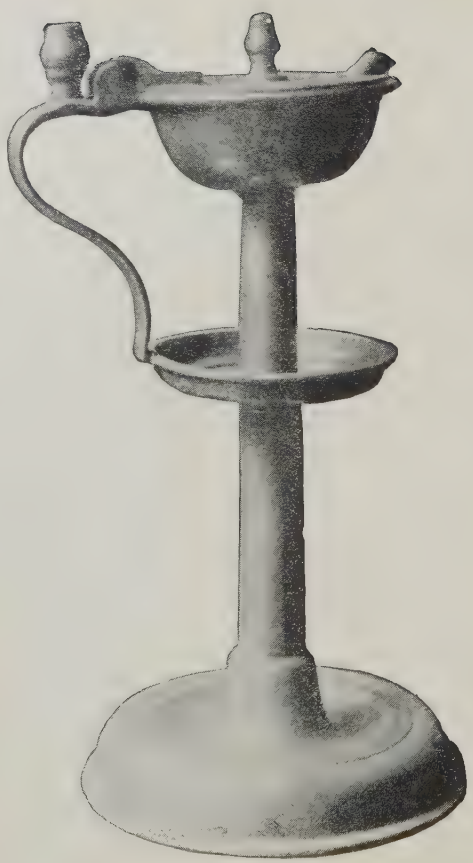

Fig. 86.

Oil Lamp, Eighteenth Century. The Late Mr. M. H. Holding.

Fig. 87.

Oil Lamp, Seventeenth Century. The Author.

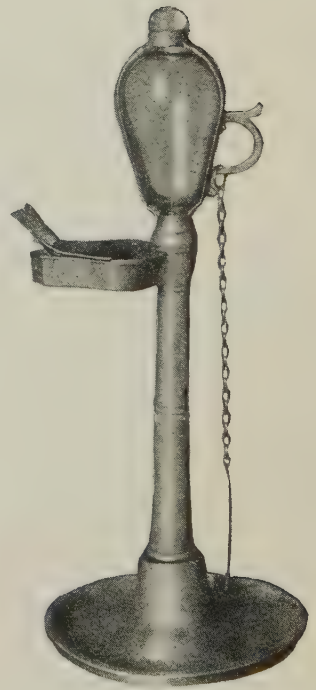

Fig. 88.

Lamp Time Piece, Seventeenth Century. Mr. R. Forrester.

TOBACCO BOXES.

Pewter has long been a very favourite and suitable substance for tobacco jars and boxes, and many were, and still are, made of this alloy.

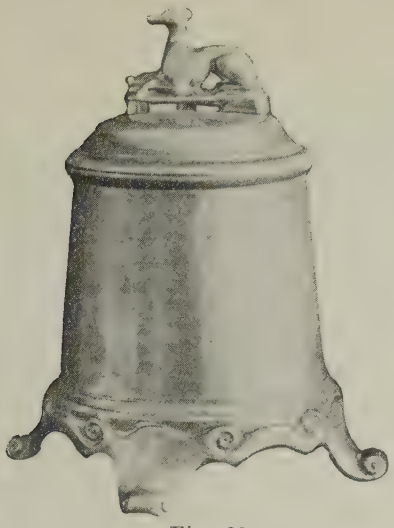

Fig. 89.
TOBACCO JAR, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
MR. WHITMORE JEFFERY.

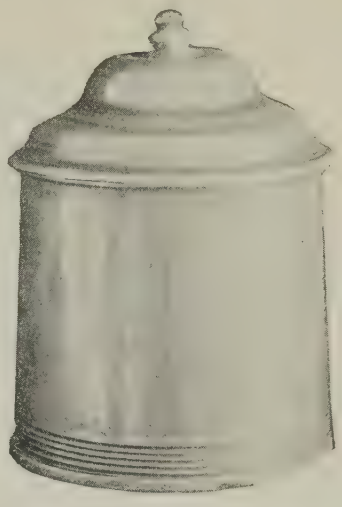

Fig. 90.
TOBACCO JAR, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
THE LATE DR. F. BUSZARD.

Fig. 91.
TOBACCO JAR, DATE *circa* 1846. THE AUTHOR.

The most usual shapes are circular or elliptical, with straight sides and flat lids having a knob on the top, and are generally plain. Sometimes, however, they are octagonal in form and much ornamented.

The jar (Fig. 89) has four feet and on the top of the lid is modelled a greyhound, it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the top, and 4 inches across the bottom, it has no marks.

The jar (Fig. 90) is quite plain and handsome, it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the diameter of the top being 4 inches, and of the bottom $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It was made by "V. & W., BIRMINGHAM," and also bears the X crowned.

The box (Fig. 91) is a shape which was introduced at the time when the Free Trade Bill was passed. On the top of the lid is a wheat sheaf, and on each side there is also a wheat sheaf between cornucopias, with the words FREE TRADE, and at the bottom it measures 4 inches by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS.

Small chimney ornaments were frequently made of pewter, though they are not common at the present time, and some of these are of very

Fig. 92.

GROUP OF CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MRS. GERALD WALKER.

pleasing appearance. The two pairs of ornaments shown here are good examples of these objects. The pheasants are nearly 4 inches in height and the children about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; they have no marks.

INKSTANDS.

Inkstands of pewter were, and still are, plentifully manufactured, and these have retained their place in the chambers and offices of those most conservative of mankind—barristers and lawyers, and they will be found in use in every court of law.

Most inkstands are of very simple design, being made entirely for utilitarian purposes.

The inkstand shown in Fig. 93 is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide; on each side of the ink pot is a sand sifter for sanding the writing, one of which is for large and the other for fine sand, there is a long drawer for pens under the stand: it has no marks.

Fig. 93.
INK STAND, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. MRS. GERALD WALKER.

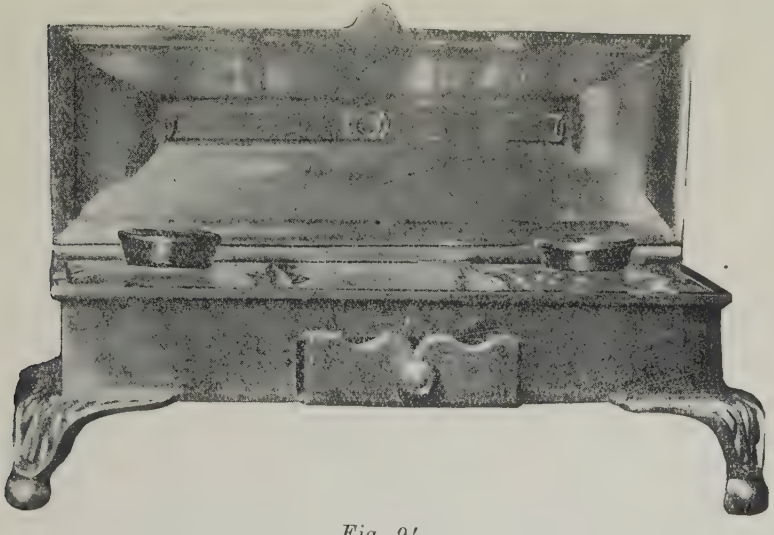

Fig. 94.
INKSTAND, NINETEENTH CENTURY. MESSRS. C. H. AND A. DAY.

The inkstand shown above has a hinged cover, glass receptacles for two different kinds of ink, and a small drawer for stamps, it is a well designed and handsome article.

The group of inkstands (Fig. 95) represents a number of vessels, mostly of modern type, and made for office use.

Fig. 95.

Group of Inkstands, Nineteenth Century. Messrs. C. H. and A. Day.

Fig. 96.

Box Inlaid and Mounted with Pewter, Two Caddies and Sugar Bowls, Eighteenth Century. Messrs. Oates and Musson.

BOX.

The beautiful box here illustrated is inlaid and mounted with pewter, most accurately fitted.

Fig. 97.
SHAVING DISH, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. MR. A. F. DE NAVARRO, F.S.A.

SHAVING BASINS.

Shaving basins were formerly very common.

The example here shown is $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth. It has a semi-circular opening to fit round the throat; and a depression on the edge for the thumb of the person holding it. The ornamentation is not of very good design, and is formed in "wriggling" fashion. At the back are the marks of, a rose between palm branches and beneath crown, the whole in beaded ellipse, and a lion rampant in shaped shield.

SHAVING POTS.

The pot here shown is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the base and up to the lip $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the handle is of ebony, and it has no marks.

Fig. 98.
Shaving Pot, Eighteenth Century. The Author.

BLEEDING BASINS.

In the days when bleeding was the remedy for almost every ill the bleeding dish or basin of pewter was in constant use; and such basins are still made, though not to any large extent. The basins figured on the opposite page are modern, that on the left is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth, while that on the right is 5 inches in diameter.

EWERS AND BASINS.

Ewers and basins were used for cleansing the hands at table, and the earlier varieties of these vessels were very ornate. They are still manufactured, but are generally now quite plain.

The sketch shows modern vessels of this kind, which are known as African Jug and Basin.

Fig. 99.
Bleeding Basins, Nineteenth Century. Messrs. Gaskell and Chambers.

Fig. 100.

EWER AND BASIN, NINETEENTH CENTURY. MESSRS. GASKELL AND CHAMBERS.

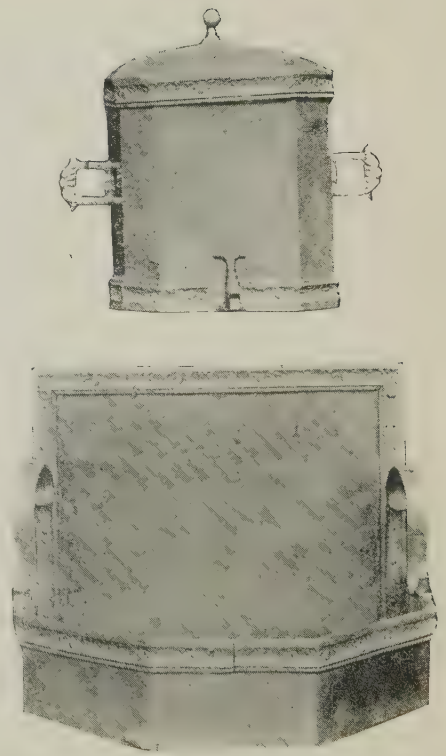

Fig. 101.

LAVATORY, PROBABLY GERMAN, NINETEENTH CENTURY. MESSRS. OATES AND MUSSON.

LAVATORY.

The vessels figured on the preceding page are those commonly used in Switzerland and Germany, where they are affixed by the sideboard for slightly washing the hands before a meal; they are in excellent condition, and are probably of German origin.

CASKET.

Fig. 102.
CASKET, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
MR. R. MORRELL.

Amongst small miscellaneous articles we may place the little casket shown, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, the top is 5 inches and the foot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. The wreaths of flowers with which it is ornamented, and also the handles, have been separately cast and soldered on to the body, being a good example of appliqué work. It has no marks.

It is not easy to classify the little vase or covered cup shown in Fig. 103. The height to the top of the lid is 5 inches, the foot is 2 inches across, and the bowl is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; the knob is of pear wood, and is possibly not original. There are no marks. This cup may have been used for containing sweetmeats or comfits.

BELT PLATE.

This belt plate (Fig. 104) measures 3 by 2 inches, and the castle probably represented "Monea Castle," of Loughergan, near Enniskillen, a place where the Inniskilliners distinguished themselves. Perhaps this belt plate belonged to an officer of a volunteer corps, existing in 1703, which was commanded by Capt. William Stewart and known as the "Enniskilliners." It might however have belonged to an officer of another volunteer corps in 1782, called the "Independent Enniskilliners," then commanded by Capt. James Armstrong.

The only other pewter belt plate known is that of the "Mourne Infantry."

The plate here illustrated belongs to Col. R. H. Wallace, who has also kindly furnished these notes.

MACES.

The maces here shown are, it is believed, quite unique, and formerly belonged to Mr. F. Creassey, of Nottingham, to whom we are indebted for permission to illustrate them in this volume.

One of the Dove sceptres, and a smaller crown-headed specimen

are now in the Nottingham Art Museum; and it was through the curator, Mr. G. H. Wallis, F.S.A., that these curious articles were first brought to the notice of the author.

The two crown-headed maces are entirely of pewter, and are 27 inches long, the crowns being 6 inches high, the greatest width 5 inches and they are lined with black velvet. The dove sceptres are also

Fig. 103.

PERHAPS COVERED CUP FOR SWEETMEATS, LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
THE AUTHOR.

wholly of pewter, and are 22 inches long. The remainder are 24 inches in length, and all have wooden staves. They are of excellent design and are good examples of the pewterers' craft.

It is supposed that these maces were used in connection with the ancient ceremony of perambulating the boundaries of a parish, during the Gange or Rogation Days, usually known as "beating the bounds," a good old custom now almost obsolete. This may well have been the

case, as the following notes taken from "The Book of Days" will show. It is there stated that:

"Before the Reformation parochial perambulations were conducted with great ceremony. The lord of the manor, with a large banner, priests in surplices and with crosses, and other persons with hand-bells, banners and staves, followed by most of the parishioners, walked in procession round the parish, stopping at crosses, forming crosses on the ground, 'saying or singing gospels to the corn,' and allowing 'drinkings and good cheer'; which was remarkable, as the Rogation days were appointed fasts."

And further that:

"The last perambulation I witnessed was in 1818, at a small village

Fig. 104.
Officer's Cross Belt Plate, Eighteenth Century.
Col. R. H. Wallace, C.B.

in Derbyshire. It was of rather a degenerate character. There was no clergyman present, nor anything of a religious nature in the proceedings. The very name PROCESSIONING had been transmuted (and not inaptly) into POSSESSIONING. The constable, with a few labourers, and a crowd of boys, constituted the procession, if such an irregular company could be so called. An axe, a mattock, and an iron crow, were carried by the labourers, for the purpose of demolishing any building or fence which had been raised without permission on the 'waste ground,' or for which the 'acknowledgment' to the lord of the manor had not been paid."*

If these implements were used in connection with the ancient custom

* Chambers's "Book of Days," 1864, Vol. I, pp. 583, 584.

of beating the bounds, as is suggested, it seems probable that the maces indicated the authority of those who perambulated, the pascal lamb and the dove to show the peaceable intentions, and the battle axes the determination with which encroachments or obstruction would be dealt with.

Fig. 105.
PEWTER MACES. MR. F. CREASSEY.

A group of these maces appears on the plate facing Section III.

The two crown headed and the dove maces appear in Fig. 105, and the half moon and beehive maces in Fig. 106.

SCARCITY OF ANCIENT PEWTER.

There is, comparatively speaking, only a small quantity of ancient domestic pewter still in existence. For this several reasons may be

Fig. 106.
PEWTER MACES. MR. F. CREASSEY.

assigned, the principal probably being, the ease with which pewter ware could be melted and recast. When any utensil was damaged, or the fashion of any article changed, it could be recast at very small cost.

This work was frequently done by itinerant pewterers who wandered over the country, with a few moulds and tools, and undertook this recasting at short notice and for small pay.

No doubt this system of reconstructing pewter vessels has been in operation from very early times until the present day; but now old pewter is much too valuable to be submitted to this process, being bought up by the dealers and sold to collectors.

CURIOUS INCIDENTS.

On two occasions at least domestic pewter has played an important part in large bronze castings.

The first of these occurred in 1545, at Florence, when Benvenuto Cellini was making his famous bronze staute of Perseus. After Cellini had, with infinite pains and trouble, prepared his mould, and melted his bronze and brass in the furnace, he was, at the critical moment, attacked by a violent fever. In short, he became so ill, that, after giving full instructions to his master workers, helpers, and journeymen, he retired to bed, believing that he was dying. In a short time, however, one of the workmen rushed into the room and informed poor Benvenuto that his work was ruined, as the metal in the furnace had concreted, and would not run. He at once rose in a violent passion, dressed and ran to his workshop; and, with great energy, accompanied by kicks, cuffs, curses, and prayers, soon changed the position of affairs. He obtained a load of dry oak and replenished the fires, he caused a mass of pewter, weighing about sixty pounds, to be cast into the furnace, and stirring the metal caused it to dissolve. Still it did not run freely, and so Benvenuto caused all his pewter dishes and porringers, to the number of two hundred, to be added to the molten metal. The bronze then began to run freely and the mould was filled. After this strenuous labour followed refreshment, master and men partook of a hearty meal, and Benvenuto, in good health, went again to bed. The result of this casting was excellent, and the world-famed figure of Perseus may be seen to this day in the Loggia dei Lanzi, at Florence.*

The other incident, which was very similar, took place at Haddenham, Co. Cambridge, about the year 1700. It appears that a bell-founder, named Thomas Newman, was casting a bell, and when the operation had reached the important stage of running the alloy into the mould, there was a deficiency in the supply of the metal. In a few moments more the whole process would have been spoiled. The founder, however, at once made an unceremonious raid on the neighbouring "Rose and Crown" Inn, and whipping up all the pewter measures and culinary utensils available for the purpose, hurried back, and cast them into the furnace. It may be presumed that this accession of metal was in time to complete the casting of the bell.†

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* "Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini," 1888, Vol. II, p. 236.

† "The Bells of England," by J. J. Raven, D.D., p. 225.

Section V.

ECCLESIASTICAL PEWTER.

SECTION V.

ECCLESIASTICAL PEWTER.

From early time pewter has been used to a large extent for purposes connected with the Church, and more particularly for those churches which were not rich in this world's goods. Chalices, patens, flagons, cruets, alms dishes, crosses, bénitiers, reliquaries, pyxes, candlesticks and other articles were frequently made of this alloy.

The most suitable material for chalices or cups is undoubtedly silver or silver gilt; and next to silver, pewter. Indeed the 20th Canon, of the Orders of 1603, directs that the wine be "brought to the Communion-table in a clean and sweet-standing pot or stoop of pewter if not of purer metal." Therefore in those churches where the more precious metals could not be obtained, the humble pewter was employed. Other materials, such as wood, horn, glass and earthenware were also tried, but did not come into general use. At Vowchurch Church, Co. Hereford, there is a very curious little cup made of wood, which appears to have been used for the communion service.*

In these pages we are concerned alone with pewter ware, and, without doubt, the oldest ecclesiastical pewter vessels now in existence are the sepulchral chalices and patens which are occasionally found when the tombs of ecclesiastics are opened.

During the eleventh and the following centuries, it was the custom to bury with the body of one who had been in Holy Orders a small chalice and paten as a symbol of his calling. For the higher dignitaries of the Church these vessels were of silver or silver gilt, while for the parish priest they were of pewter or lead. These insignia of office have from time to time been brought to light; and have been found in coffins at the Cathedrals of Canterbury, Chichester, Exeter, Hereford, Lincoln, St. David's, Salisbury, and York. The earliest of these vessels appear to be the pewter chalice and paten buried at Chichester, with Bishop Godefridus, who died in 1088. A thirteenth century chalice and paten of pewter were found at Cheam, Co. Surrey, in the coffin of a priest. Similar vessels were found in the grave of an ecclesiastic, in the Church of St. Martin-le-Grand, at Dover.†

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* "The Church Plate of the County of Hereford," by the Hon. B. S. Stanhope and H. C. Moffatt, 1903, p. 177.

† "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries," Second Series, Vol. XIV, p. 34.

The pewter chalice and cover paten discovered at Hereford Cathedral, in the tomb of Gilbert de Swinfield, who was Chancellor of the Choir, and who died in 1297, are in perfect condition. The bowl of the chalice is wide and shallow, with slight lip, the circular stem had a small knop, below which it splays out into a flat foot; and the paten has a broad flat rim, the centre being slightly depressed.*

When the church at Nassington, Co. Northampton, was restored in 1885, a grave in the north aisle was opened, and by the skeleton of a man was found a pewter paten and chalice. These are of an early type, and may be assigned to the middle of the thirteenth century. With these vessels three escallops or palmer's shells were discovered, which were formerly the recognised symbols of pilgrims who had visited the

Fig. 107.

Small Sepulchral Chalice and Paten, Thirteenth Century. Nassington Church, Co. Northampton.

Holy Land. A similar chalice, with its paten, was found in a tomb under the chancel wall of Strixton Church, when it was restored in 1872.†

In the South Kensington Museum there is a pewter coffin chalice (Fig. 108), which was found in 1832, at Verdun, in the tomb of Etienne Bourgeois, who was abbot of the Monastery of St. Vanne. Its date is about 1450.

Several centuries elapsed between the period in which the sepulchral chalices and patens before described were manufactured, and that in which the communion vessels still remaining in use were made. And during this time we have no record of the form given to these sacred vessels, when constructed of pewter.

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* "The Church Plate of the County of Hereford," p. 74.

† "The Church Plate of the County of Northampton," by C. A. Markham, 1894, pp. 195, 274.

No doubt a good deal of silver and silver gilt communion plate was sold towards the end of the twelfth century to provide money for the ransom of Richard Cœur de Lion; and the clergy were obliged to resort to the use of pewter. After a time, however, the more valuable vessels were in many cases again procured, and the monasteries and churches in some degree recovered their former splendour.

When Henry VIII dissolved the monasteries, he took possession of all their store of gold and silver plate, which was always of considerable value. This theft of monastic plate naturally lessened the security of the communion plate belonging to parish churches; and this feeling of insecurity exercised its power over the church officers themselves, who frequently judged it expedient to sell their sacred vessels, and apply the proceeds towards the maintenance and restoration of their churches.

Fig. 108.

Small Sepulchral Chalice, Fifteenth Century. South Kensington Museum.

Doubtless at this time pewter was largely used in the churches; but very little, if any, pre-Reformation pewter, besides the funereal chalices and patens previously mentioned, remains in this country. There are, however, a considerable number of pewter vessels of later date still in existence, some of which are very handsome. The Rev. A. Trollope in his "Church Plate of Leicestershire" enumerated no less than 330 pieces of pewter. In Northamptonshire there are only about 170 pieces, but many of these are very handsome, and of considerable interest.

Of the pewter church vessels still in existence, the greater number of pieces will be found to be plates or dishes; a good many flagons, however, and a very few cups, patens and cruets, have been preserved in our parish churches.

Fig. 109.

Probably a Communion Cup, Late Sixteenth Century. Mr. A. F. de Navarro, F.S.A.

Fig. 110.

FLAGON, DATE 1609. WERRINGTON CHURCH, CO. NORTHAMPTON.

It should be noted that the shape of the cup, paten or flagon made of pewter for church use at any time, was similar to the like silver vessel of the same period. Thus before the Reformation, the chalice had a very small bowl, as the wine was only administered to priests; but after that time the chalice was included amongst "the monuments of superstition," and ordered to be exchanged for a new cup. And all the cups and chalices made about 1570, whether silver or pewter, were of one pattern—no doubt in conformity with some general order issued by authority.

The beautiful covered cup shown in Fig. 109 was probably a communion cup of the late sixteenth century. Its height is 5 inches, and with its cover $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the diameter of the bowl and foot is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It bears the following marks: a pigeon, standing on a double rose, beneath the maker's name, JOHN SHORE, in a curved scroll; X; crown; lion passant, almost obliterated; leopard's head crowned; a pigeon, in shaped shield; the initials I. S., with pellet, in shaped shield. On the front of the bowl are engraved the initials of a former owner, M. B.

Pewter cups of the early post-Reformation period are few and far between; they are simple in shape, having conical bowls, generally without lip, evenly balanced stem, with knop, and domed foot. In the eighteenth century the bowls of the cups became larger and deeper and the stem shorter. In some instances the bowls of the cups are of great size.

Early in the seventeenth century the solid tankard shaped flagon came into general use. This is tall and slightly conical, having straight sides, but without spout; the handle large and handsome, to which the lid is hinged with a large purchase or thumb piece. The earlier flagons were somewhat broad and squat, but towards the end of the century they were made taller with widely spreading feet.

The county of Northampton possesses many interesting and beautiful examples of pewter ware, the flagons being especially well designed.

At Werrington in this county (Fig. 110) there is a tall and handsome flagon, which is moreover the earliest pewter vessel in the county bearing a date. It is inscribed:

"Ex dono Edmundi Pennye et franciscæ vxoris eius ad vsum capellie de Werrington, 1609."

At Warnaby, Co. Leicester, there is a massive flagon, low and broad, of slightly conical shape; the lid without knob, but with large purchase; the handle bold and massive; and the foot with several mouldings, which only slightly project. This is of the end of the seventeenth century.

Fig. 111.

Covered Cup and Dish, Date *circa* 1680. Messrs. Oates and Musson.

The flagon facing Section XII is a good example of a small and early church flagon. It is 7 inches high, the width at the top being $4\frac{1}{4}$, and at the bottom 5 inches, and it is of excellent workmanship. The mark inside is a stag couchant, beneath the initials I I and above the date 1714.

Jug shaped flagons will also be found occasionally, but they are not so pleasing as those which have straight sides.

Of plates and dishes there are a great number still remaining in the churches throughout England. These have, no doubt, been used for a variety of purposes. Some have served as patens, some as bread-holders, and others as alms dishes. Some are in good condition, with clear maker's marks, and frequently with inscriptions; while others are cut and battered out of all resemblance to their former shape.

The earliest dated plates appear to be those of the middle of the seventeenth century; probably, however, many are older, though it is not now possible to assign a date for their manufacture.

The covered cup, with baluster stem, shown in Fig. 111, is a good example of a communion cup of the date of about 1680. The height of the cup and cover is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the width of the lip is $5\frac{1}{2}$ and of the foot $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and it has no marks. The dish is 22 inches in diameter, on the back are the touches, a rose crowned between the words "made" and "in London"; and an X crowned repeated twice. It is not known from what church these vessels came.

At Stanton Wyville Church, Co. Leicester, there is a complete and very handsome communion service of pewter. This consists of a cup, paten with foot, flagon and alms dish made by Jonas R. Sonnant in

Fig. 112.

Communion Flagon, Cup and Christening Bowl, Scottish, Date *circa* 1750.
Mr. John C. Macnaughten.

1699; and a plate of somewhat later date. (See plate facing Section V.) The cup is $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches in height, the diameter of the bowl is 4 inches and of the foot $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The diameter of the paten is $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches, of the foot $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and the height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The height of the flagon is $10\frac{7}{8}$ inches, the diameter at the top $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and at the foot $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; it was unfortunately electro-plated a few years ago. The alms dish is 14 inches in diameter. There is also a plate $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, made by E. Leapidge, about 1710. On the first three mentioned vessels were engraved at a later date the sacred monogram, with cross and nails within glory; the deep cutting of this on the cup has had the effect of cracking the bowl.*

At Cranoe Church in the same county there is a similar service, though without dish. Both sets were given by Elizabeth, wife of George Brudenell, third Earl of Cardigan.

In some churches, also, basins or bowls of pewter will be found, and these were probably used by the minister for washing his hands at the communion service, before consecrating the elements.

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* "The Church Plate of Leicestershire," by the Rev. A. Trollope, 1890, pp. 180, 194.

The christening bowl shown in the illustration was made early in the eighteenth century: the touch is a ship in full sail, surrounded by the word "America." The flagon was made by Graham Wardrope, about 1780. The cup is probably of the same date. These vessels are supposed to have come from the old Curmunnock Church, Scotland.

Occasionally modern font basins of pewter are found, though they are more often constructed of lead, and sometimes the font ewers are also made of pewter.

At Ashwell, Co. Rutland, there is a baptismal ewer, but it is quite modern.*

It is, however, very usual to find a fine massive old pewter flagon, which during the earlier years of its existence served on the communion table at the east end of the church, relegated to the position of a font ewer, at the west.

The little vase shown in Fig. 113 was probably made as a cruet for containing water or oil, for use at the communion service. It is of pleasing shape, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and 3 inches in diameter, and it does not bear any marks.

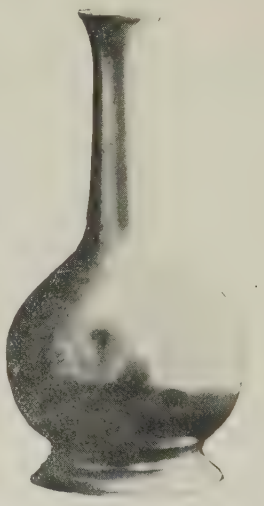

Fig. 113.
CRUET,
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
MRS. GERALD WALKER.

In addition to these essential vessels, many others were used, especially on the Continent. Bénitiers, crucifixes, monstrances, pyxes, cruets, and candlesticks which were made of pewter or lead. Many examples of these articles will be found in various museums, both in England and abroad.

Sometimes a domestic piece of pewter will be found in a church. Thus at Claybrooke and Frolesworth, Co. Leicester, there are handsome porringers, which are described in the chapter on Domestic Pewter.

ENSHRINED HEARTS.

During the Middle Ages it was a usual custom to embalm the heart of a warrior, ecclesiastic or other illustrious person; to encase it in silver, lead or pewter; and then to bury or enshrine it in some church or religious house, far from the spot where the deceased breathed his last. The heart of many a warrior, dying on the field of battle, has been removed from his body, and carried back to his home by his attendants. In other cases, those who were not able themselves to go to the Holy Land, directed that after their death their hearts should be embalmed, taken thither, and buried at Jerusalem.

The heart of William Gifford, Bishop of Winchester, and Chancellor of England, who died in 1129, was found in taking down a wall in Waverley Abbey, in a stone depository in two leaden dishes soldered together.†

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* "Church Plate in Rutland," by R. C. Hope, 1887, p. 2.

† "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," by Richard Gough, 1786.

Richard Cœur de Lion, by his will, directed that his body should be buried at the feet of his father at Fontevrand, and his heart in the Cathedral at Rouen. This heart was brought to light on July 31, 1838, and found to be enclosed within two boxes of lead.

The heart of Isabella, the daughter of Richard, Earl of Dorset, and first wife of James, Earl of Northampton, who died in 1661, was enclosed in a leaden box in the shape of a heart and placed in the Sackville vault in the Church of Withyam, Co. Sussex.*

Miss Hartshorne mentions many other instances of hearts, encased in lead, which have been discovered in churches and churchyards. No doubt in many of these cases the material used was really pewter.*

* "Enshrined Hearts," by E. S. Hartshorne, 1861, p. 215.

Section VI.

MANUFACTURE OF PEWTER WARE.

Plate V.

Vegetable Dish, Eighteenth Century. Sir Arthur Dryden, Bart.

SECTION VI.

MANUFACTURE OF PEWTER WARE.

In the Middle Ages the method of manufacturing pewter ware was most precisely laid down by the Craft, Mistery or Company of Pewterers; and any deviation from the prescribed regulations was met by sharp penalties.

The most minute points of the pewterer's trade were provided for; the number of his apprentices; the place where, and the time during which he was to work; the alloy which he was to use; the method in which the vessel was to be cast, hammered, and turned; and the marks or touches to which he was entitled.

All the regulations appear to have been made, with the ultimate object of benefiting the members of the Craft. Even the orders for the proper alloying of the metals, and the correct working of the vessel or plate, though for the good of the purchaser, were also for the good of the manufacturer. The Craft recognised, from the earliest times, that honest work redounded to their credit, and received its own reward.

Some of these points have been previously mentioned, and for a fuller description we must refer our readers to Mr. Welche's "History of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers."

As pewter ware was manufactured hundreds of years ago, so it is made to-day: the various processes, and the moulds and tools employed being practically the same now as they were then; though machinery is used to a certain extent, the lathes and circular saws, for instance, being driven by steam or electric power, instead of by hand, as was formerly the case.

Every kind of vessel that can be cast, is cast; and, if it is desired to make the metal more compact, it is well hammered before it is finished.

Shakespeare alludes to the rapid blows given by the pewter worker with his hammer, when he puts the following words into the mouth of Falstaff:

"Here's Wart; you see what a ragged appearance it is; a' shall charge you and discharge you with the motion of a pewterer's hammer, come off and on swifter than he that gibbets on the brewer's bucket."*

* "Henry IV," Second Part, Act III, Sc. ii.

This beating of pewter was insisted on by the Company, and in their records there are numerous entries of complaints made against workers "for makeing spoones wth.out beating," or for selling plates which had been cast and had not afterwards been beaten.

The first business of the workman is to determine what alloy he will employ, and this question is settled by the purpose for which it is intended to use the metal, and also by the particular receipts in use in the workshop. In some places the pewter is purchased ready mixed.

Fig. 114.

Mould for Dish, Eighteenth Century. Messrs. Gaskell and Chambers.

At the present time there is no fixed standard for pewter alloy, and manufacturers can blend their metals in any proportions which they may think expedient.

The alloy is melted in a cauldron or crucible, the temperature of which need not be very high.

The liquid metal is then poured into the mould with an iron ladle or spoon, in some cases two ladles are used, one in each hand. Wherever possible the article is cast in one piece, but this frequently cannot be done, and the various portions are then cast in different moulds and afterwards soldered together.

As soon as the casting is completed, the rough article is turned in a lathe, and after being brought to the requisite shape, it is burnished and ornamented. If the article is cast in more than one piece, the vari-

ous portions are soldered together after being turned inside and out in the lathe, and the whole article is again turned to take out the marks of the joint.

By the kindness of Messrs. A. and C. H. Day, the author was able to visit their pewter works at Birmingham, and study the process of manufacture. At these works, which are not large, excellent results are obtained, and very good pewter vessels are turned out.

The author was also able, by the courtesy of Messrs. Gaskell and Chambers, of Birmingham, to inspect their large works. This firm was formerly known as Messrs. Yates and Greenways, and still further back as James Yates, who commenced work in Birmingham in 1826. He purchased moulds from a firm of pewterers at Bewdley, Co. Worcester, where there was a great settlement of pewter workers.

The moulds are the most important and costly portion of the pewterer's outfit, and are highly prized by their owners. These are generally made of gun metal, though the more common kinds are of iron. The number of pieces of which a mould is composed depends upon the shape of the vessel to be cast. All kinds of plates, trenchers and dishes can be cast in a mould composed of only two pieces, the upper and the lower. One of the gun metal plate moulds belonging to Messrs. Gaskell and Chambers which they have kindly allowed us to illustrate is dated 1729; this mould will make a dish about 16 inches in diameter.

The mould for a teapot handle has only three pieces, which, however, are fitted together like a Chinese puzzle.

A mug or tankard mould again has only two pieces.

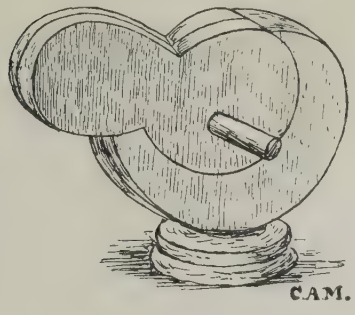

Fig. 115.

Mould for Tea Pot Handle, Eighteenth Century. Messrs. Gaskell and Chambers.

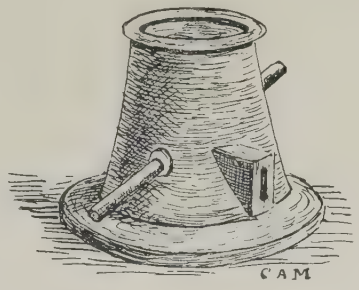

Fig. 116.

Mould for Tankard, Eighteenth Century. Messrs. Gaskell and Chambers.

The moulds have handles of metal for handling, and however many pieces they are composed of they are most carefully centred, and held in position by projecting pins, which fit sockets in the other portions of the moulds.

Many moulds of gun metal cost as much as £50 each.

The illustration, Fig. 117, shows a handle for a flagon cast in the rough, and before the marks formed by the joints of the mould have been cut off. It is 7 inches in length, and is cast hollow.

Let us take as an example of pewter work, the manufacture of a teapot, by no means an easy business. This is generally composed of eight different parts, which are all cast. The body, which is formed of two pieces, and the lid are cast in moulds of different shapes, each with a core. The mould for the lower part of the body consists of four pieces, the lower form the base and core; and is covered by two semi-circular pieces which leave a hollow space all round the core; these are held in position by a flat circular plate clamping them on the top, and

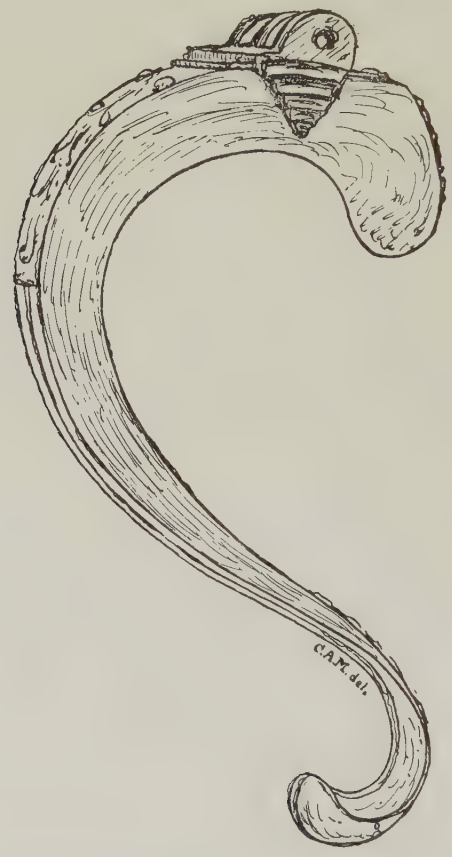

Fig. 117.
Tankard Handle, Roughly Cast. The Author.

in this plate there are two oblong apertures leading to the hollow spaces. When the mould is fitted together and placed on the bench, the workman takes a small iron ladle in each hand, dips them into the molten alloy in the crucible, and deftly pours both at the same time into the apertures before mentioned, until the metal is slightly above the top of the mould. Each of these pieces of metal above the plate is called the "get" and are scraped off, the mould knocked apart, and the cup-like metal form of dull colour appears, with the two excrescences or "gets"

which fitted the apertures of the top plate. The upper part of the body and the lid are cast in a precisely similar manner. The spout is also cast in a mould, which, however, has no core. The method being to pour the molten metal into the mould and pour it out again quickly, by which means a tube is formed of the same shape as the mould. The handle is cast in the same way, it is also hollow, and is generally japanned black, so as to appear like ebony. The hinges are cast in two pieces, and joined by a rivet, and a knob for the top of the lid is also cast. The various pieces are then taken to another department, where they are finished. First, the excrescences are cut off with a small circular saw. Each piece is then placed in a wooden chuck, on a lathe, and is carefully centred. It is then turned, chisels and gouges, very similar to those employed in wood turning, being used. As the turning proceeds, the rough dull surface is cut off, and a beautiful silvery appearance comes over the vessel. The surface is then further polished with smooth steel tools, called "burnishers," of different shapes. The inner surface of each piece is first worked and then the outer. When all the pieces have been prepared, they are carried to the soldering department. The lower half of the pot is placed on a small circular stand which revolves on a pivot, and is called "the gentleman"; the upper part is fitted to it, and the workman by means of a gas jet, forced on to the joint by a blow pipe, impinges the flame on the metal, and a little oil and a stick of solder completes the business. This solder is made of a lower alloy than the teapot itself, so as to fuse at a lower temperature. The body is then turned again, so as to cut out the marks of the joint; and nine holes are bored in front where the spout comes. The lid has in the meantime been turned both inside and out, a small worm cut at the top to fit the knob, and a hole bored to allow the steam to escape. The spout, handle, lid, hinges and knob, which have all been prepared and polished, are, with the body of the teapot, again taken to "the gentleman," and are all quickly and thoroughly soldered into their proper positions. A small bone ring is fixed in the lid by a pewter knob. The completed pot is then polished with fine chalk and a wash leather, and is ready for sale.

The following sketches show some of the usual implements employed by pewterers in turning and finishing their wares. The peculiarity about these lathe tools is that they have the cutting or burnishing portions set at right angles to the shank, which is bent to this form.

Pewter ware was occasionally gilded or silvered, but the result of this process is not good, and it was, of course, strictly forbidden by the Pewterers' Company.

At Higham Ferrers Church, Co. Northampton,* there is a large and very handsome pewter flagon, of the seventeenth century, which has been thickly plated with silver. At Rushden, in the same county, there is also a handsome pewter flagon which has been not only silver plated outside, but gold plated inside, and has also received a spout, which is not at all in character with the plain, straight sides of this vessel.

* "Church Plate of the County of Northampton," pp. 158, 254.

Pewter ware is sometimes enriched by applying small ornaments, such as festoons of fruit or flowers, which are soldered on to the side of the vessel. This method of ornamentation, though it looks well when used in moderation, is not very satisfactory, because sooner or later the appliqué work becomes loose and is lost. The small casket, with cover, shown on page 109, is decorated with festoons in this way, one of which has disappeared.

Plates, beakers and other articles are also adorned by engraving. This is effected either by simple lines, by pricked lines, or by lines of small curves. The latter are made by a small flat tool held at an angle, and pushed forward with a "wriggling" or "rocking" motion which

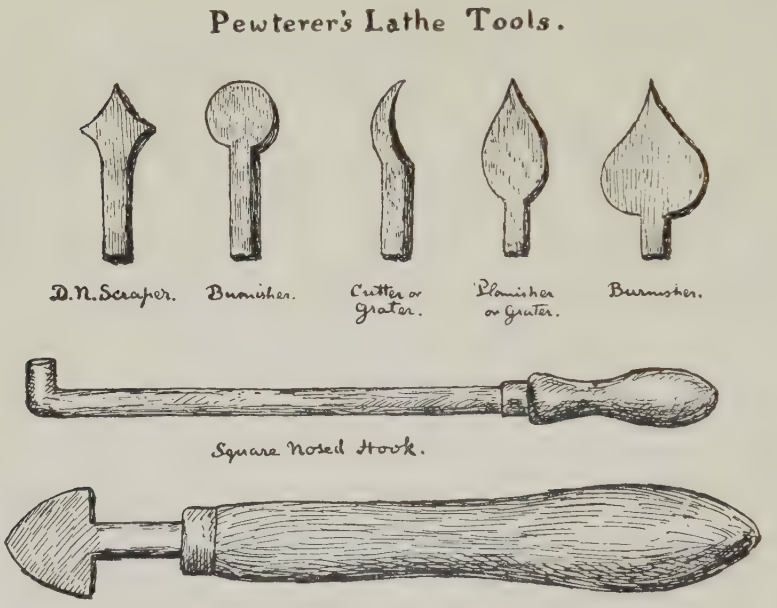

Fig. 118.

produces a line of this kind. This species of engraving is very primitive, and is indeed similar to the ornamentation of the lead on the summit of church towers, where the villagers mark out the sizes and shapes of their feet with their pocket knives, placing their initials and the date in the centre.

These running patterns on pewter look well, when executed with taste; but the designs should not be too obtrusive, nor should they be deeply cut, as this very much weakens the article ornamented, and ere long it commences to crack.

There is no doubt that pewter ware looks best when quite plain, or only relieved by simple moulding, as it should depend for its beauty upon its general form, and its perfect adaptation to the purpose for which it has been made.

Sadware is used to denote flat ware, such as plates, trenchers and dishes; and the sadware men are the workmen who make such articles.

Hollowware is used for all manner of jugs, tankards and pots; and those who make them are know as hollow ware men.

Trifle is used for public house pots and all kinds of toys and small articles; and the men who make them are called triflers.

Section VII.

THE COMPOSITION OF PEWTER.

Plate VI.

Flagon, Late Seventeenth Century. Mr. James Forrester.

SECTION VII.

THE COMPOSITION OF PEWTER.

The one essential component of pewter is tin, lead is also generally added, but it may be replaced by antimony or copper. The proportion of lead in pewter of good quality should not exceed from 16 to 20 per cent. If more than this is used it makes the alloy very soft and gives it a dull bluish appearance. The addition of a little copper gives it a more hard and sonorous character; and if antimony is substituted for copper, a silvery lustre is produced

The tin is purchased in oblong blocks, called "ingots," which weigh from 28 pounds to 4 hundredweight each. Most of this tin comes from the Cornish mines, though a good deal of foreign tin is brought from the Straits Settlements. The price of the metal varies according to the fluctuation of the market, and at the present time it costs about £300 a ton.

In Knight's "Practical Dictionary of Mechanics," the following formulæ for the composition of pewter are given:

Common pewter: tin, 4; lead, 1.
Better pewter: tin, 112; lead, 16; copper, 6; zinc, 2.
Hard pewter: tin, 192; antimony, 16; copper, 4.
Best pewter: tin, 100; antimony, 17.
Aiken's pewter: tin, 100; antimony, 8; copper, 4; bismuth, 1.

English workers have three varieties of pewter-plate, trifle and ley metal.

The plate pewter has, tin, 100; antimony, 8; bismuth, 2; copper, 2.

The trifle pewter has, tin, 83; antimony, 17; occasionally with a good deal of lead.

The ley pewter has, tin, 4; lead, 1.

The finest pewter, which is often called *tin* and *temper*, is made by adding *temper*, composed of 2 parts of tin and 1 part of copper, in the proportion of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 pounds to each pig of tin weighing from 360 to 390 pounds.

Pewter of an inferior kind contains nearly 50 per cent of lead, but this forms an alloy which is of very little value, being extremely soft.

Pewterers employ three grades of solder. The first is termed *hard pale*, and contains 2 parts of tin and 1 of lead; the second is *soft pale*, and contains 1 part of tin, 2 parts of lead, and 1 of bismuth; and the third is *middling pale*, and is of middle grade.

Pewter melts at a low temperature. The fusing point of tin being only 442 degrees Fahrenheit, while that of lead is somewhat higher, being 612 degrees Fahrenheit. When, however, the metals (tin and lead) are mixed together they melt at a much lower temperature, depending on the proportion of the alloy. For instance, if one part of tin be added to one part of lead the alloyed metals fuse at about 300 degrees Fahrenheit: and if a little bismuth is added the fusing point can be still further reduced.

In 1350 the Wardens of the Craft of Pewterers certified that the proper proportion for pewter should be 16 pounds of lead to 112 pounds of tin.

In 1772 the Company attempted to remedy the debasement of pewter and establish a uniform standard by regulating the quality in comparing its weight with that of a given quantity of tin. For the purpose of this comparison a button of pure tin, weighing 182 grains, was employed. Then a similar button of plate pewter would weigh 183½ grains; of trifle pewter 185½ grains; and of ley pewter 198½ grains; equal parts of tin and lead would weigh 232 grains.

The Romans used a pewter alloy composed of tin and lead in various proportions. Some of their vessels contained 99.18 of tin, and 0.14 of lead, being practically pure tin. Other vessels again contained 72.80 of tin, and 27.32 of lead, with a little copper, which was the most usual alloy. One vessel which was analysed consisted of 45.74 of tin and 53.34 of lead, with traces of copper and iron; this composition was of course uncommon and only formed a poor alloy. Almost all the articles analysed contained a trace of iron, but this was probably accidental. These figures are taken from an exhaustive and valuable Paper by Mr. William Gowland,* printed by the Society of Antiquaries in 1897. This article contains the analysis of fifteen Roman pewter vessels, many of which were found at Appleshaw, in Hampshire, where a Roman villa was excavated by the Rev. G. H. Engleheart.

It is frequently asserted by dealers that various articles they sell contain silver, which has been added to give them a more perfect polish, but it is certain that no silver was ever mixed with the alloy, though no doubt a little silver may be contained in the lead.

* "Archæologia," Vol. LVI, p. 13.

Section VIII.

CLEANING AND REPAIRING PEWTER WARE.

Plate VII.

Pair of Candlesticks, Eighteenth Century. Mr. G. H. Stevenson.

Candlesticks, Eighteenth Century. Mr. H. M. Perrin.

SECTION VIII.

CLEANING AND REPAIRING PEWTER WARE.

Few collectors of pewter care to have their old pewter cleaned or polished, as they prefer the very soft and charming colour which is produced by the slight oxidising of the surface of the alloy. The change produced by the action of the air on the metal is very slow, and good pewter will retain its freshness for a great number of years.

If, however, it is desired to have pewter bright, it may be made so by soaking it for a few days in water in which a little potash has been dissolved, and afterwards rubbing with a leather and oil. Sometimes sand is used, but it is apt to scratch the metal; and the same objection applies to emery cloth. Fine Trent sand and rottenstone,* mixed with a few drops of olive oil, is excellent, it is as soft as silk and will not scratch the metal. Fine powdered chalk, with a little oil, applied with a leather, is also cleaning material, but care should be taken that the chalk does not contain any grit.

A still better method is to use a mixture of paraffin and rottenstone applied with a soft rag, and afterwards polished with a wash leather. The article should always be rubbed circularly, and not across.

Rotten stone and oil were used from early times for cleaning silver and pewter.

Henry Fielding, in "The Grub Street Opera," uses the words "rotten stone" and "tutty," the latter word being defined as oil or pomatum.

When William, the coachman, is quarrelling with Robin, the butler, and telling him of his misdeeds, he says:

> "No, ſirrah, it is not all—then there's your filing the plate, and when it was found lighter, pretending that it wasted in cleaning; and your bills for tutty and rotten-ſtone, when you used nothing but whiting. Sirrah, you have been such a rogue, that you have stole above half my maſter's plate, and ſpoil'd the reſt."

Clearly, whiting should not be used for cleaning either silver or pewter, as Henry Fielding very well knew.

Pewter vessels which have become black or stained, or which have been varnished, may be restored to almost original colour, by being

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* Rotten stone can be obtained, very cheaply, from any oil and colour man.

slowly boiled for many hours in a pan of water, in which has been placed a wisp of hay. This has a most cleansing effect on the metal and it does not do the slightest damage.

When pewter has been once thoroughly cleaned, it will be sufficient to wash it occasionally with hot water and soap, and afterwards rub it with a leather.

In case articles of pewter are much corroded, and covered with black stains produced by extensive oxidisation, the best remedy is to soak them for some considerable time in paraffin, before cleaning them. The same effect can be more rapidly produced by treatment with acids, but this method cannot be recommended, as it is, for many reasons, not so satisfactory as the slower process.

At one time a fine variety of sand known as Calais sand was always used, with elm leaves, for cleaning pewter ware; this is, however, liable to scratch the metal.

After all, perhaps it is better to leave pewter, whether new or old, entirely alone; ordinary cleaning of course always excepted.

When pewter vessels have been much injured, they should never be sent to the village tinman or blacksmith for repairs, nor should they be sent to a silver smith, as in either case it is more likely than not that they are returned in a worse condition than when they were sent. Indeed pewter should never be repaired, except by a working pewterer, who thoroughly understands the alloy; and who will be able to effect the most extensive repairs, such as making good large holes in dishes or plates, without difficulty.

Section IX.

TOUCHES OR MARKS ON PEWTER.

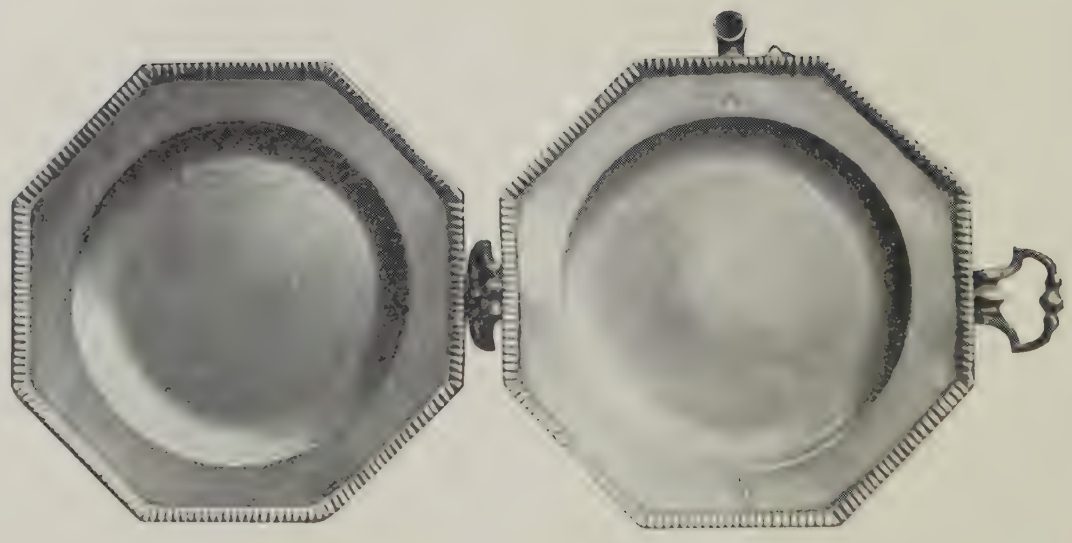


Plate VIII.

Dishes, Eighteenth Century. Mr. A. F. de Navarro, F.S.A.

SECTION IX.

TOUCHES OR MARKS ON PEWTER.

MAKERS' MARKS.

From very early times, it was no doubt usual for workers of pewter ware to impress a distinctive or trade mark on vessels and articles manufactured by them, in order that their work might be known.

The first mention of such a mark or touch occurs in the accounts of the Craft of Pewterers for 1486-7, where it is recorded that two spoons bearing his name and mark, were given to the Craft by Walter Walshe and Katharine his wife.

The first enactment making the marking of pewter ware compulsory is contained in the Act of 1503 for Pewterer's Walking, where it is provided that:

"the makers of such wares shall mark the same wares with several marks of their own, to the intent that the makers of such wares shall avow the same wares by them (as above said) to be wrought."

The use of marks or punches by makers, necessitated some means of registering such marks in an official manner: and it is known that touch plates were in existence at the commencement of the sixteenth century. The earlier of these are missing, and were probably destroyed during the Great Fire of London in 1666.

The Pewterers' Company, however, still possess five copper touch plates, on which over eleven thousand makers' marks have been struck. These plates are fully described in Section XI of this work.

Unfortunately the register of the makers has been lost; and it is therefore impossible, except in a few cases, to identify the individual stamps. In the schedule of makers' marks which follows, the names of the workers marked with a query, are conjectural only.

The Company, however, still possess the List of the Livery, compiled in 1740, from earlier records, which commence in the middle of the fifteenth century; and this has been continued and entered up from time to time until towards the end of the nineteenth century. This List is of great assistance, as it shows the date on which each member joined the Livery; and the years when he served the offices of Steward, Renter Warden, Upper Warden, and Master, or paid the accustomed fines for not serving such offices. By the courtesy of the Pewterers' Company we are also able to reproduce this document in its entirety.

The orders of the Craft, from early times, provided that every maker should mark his wares, with his own touch, before they left his hand; and the master and wardens did their best to enforce these regulations. Notwithstanding all their care, however, it appears from the accounts of the Craft that many pewter workers would not comply with the orders, and were fined for delivering vessels unmarked with their touches. These fines varied from twelve pence to five shillings, according to the amount fixed by the Court in each instance.

A large number of pewter vessels still continued to be sold unstamped, and further ordinances were passed in 1564, that every one making any pewter ware should set his own mark thereon.

For an offence in deceitfully working, a pewterer in 1566 had his punch taken away, and a new touch assigned with a double F, to mark his falsehood and fraud.

Humphrey Westwood also in 1595, for making ware of false metal, had to surrender his touch, and was given for his new touch a double F.

It seems to have been usual, when a member of the Company was fined, to order him to change his mark.

The earliest makers' marks still in existence are of the middle of the seventeenth century. These touches were very small and simple, and they generally consist of some object or symbol, with initials and occasionally the date; the whole being frequently enclosed in a small beaded circle or ellipse.

The maker's mark of A. H. with two vases or cups is an early specimen of the middle of the seventeenth century, and it appears on the first Touch Plate.

In March, 1593, the Court of Pewterers ordered that all members of the Company should set their touches on a new plate, and that they should pay 2d. each, and 1d. to the clerk and 1d. to the beadle.

No maker was allowed to have more than one mark, and Peter Brockelsby, in December, 1616, was ordered to bring in one of his touches. As mentioned before (page 34), this Peter Brockelsby was a famous offender.

Fifty years later another maker asked to be allowed a small mark with C. W. only, for his small salts, but he was told that he might make a small touch in the form of his other touch.

In 1656 the Company ordered that Mr. Cox, probably Ralph Cox, should have such a mark as the Company should order with R. & C. W., a knot about it, and the date 1656. Bad ware belonging to this worker had been seized, and perhaps the knot was added as a mark of disgrace. A similar order was made the same day for R. Goudge.

Henry Pauling paid opening fees on the 9th July, 1660, amounting to iiis. iiijd., and struck his touch; and he agreed that if complaint was made of this touch, which was the anchor and rose, he would alter it.

The Court made an order on the 11th December, 1662, that all laymen should alter their touches, and add the date 1663, within fourteen days.

On the 17th December next year a further order was issued that all touches should be made with the date 63, and that they should be registered in a book at the hall, within a month's time.

The result of these orders is seen in several small marks on the first touch plate which bear the figures 63.

In 1667 the Company ascertained that bad metal was used for making spoons, and it was ordered that every spoon maker should alter his mark immediately after Christmas.

The next year a sum of eight shillings was paid by the Company for a plate to strike the touches on, and this is perhaps the first of the five touch plates now in existence.

On the 17th July, 1688, Theophilus Redding, whose mark was formerly the three tulips, desired to have a new touch; and this was granted to him on his promise to take no advantage nor make complaint of anyone striking his former touch.

In December, 1689, Thomas Taylor was admonished for striking upon his ware the place of his abode, being so much more than he registered on the touch plate.

On the 14th August, 1690, Mr. Sands was ordered to alter his rose and crown stamp, by taking out the place of his abode.

Complaint was made in November, 1691, to the Court against Samuel Hancock for striking his name at length on his trencher plates, and the rose and crown; and also for striking the letter X upon ordinary ware, which was a mark used only for extraordinary alloy.

This example of using the full name appears to have been followed by others. Indeed, towards the end of the seventeenth century, there seems to have been great friction between the Court of the Company and the workers, as to the propriety of using the full name of the maker instead of initials only. The Court passed several somewhat contradictory orders on the subject.

Most of the regulations made by the Craft relating to makers' marks, seem to have been made with the intention of preventing any form of self advertisement. But while the Craft as a body were against the members advertising themselves, the members as individuals were very much in favour of doing so.

At the Court on the 17th December, 1691, it was ordered that "No Member of the Mistery shall strike any other mark upon his ware than his Touch or Mark struck upon the plate at the Hall, and the Rose and Crown stamp and also the letter X upon extraordinary ware."

"Yet nevertheless that any Member may add the word London to the Rose and Crown stamp or in his Touch."

"The question being put whether any Member may have liberty to strike his name at length upon hard mettle or extraordinary ware it was passed in the negative."*

Notwithstanding this order the question was again considered by the Court two years later, when the following order was passed allowing Members to strike their full name.

"Such as have not their names within the compasse of their Touches" were allowed to put them "at length within the same."

However the following year the Court again went into the matter;

* "History of the Pewterers' Company," Vol. II, p. 164.

after debating the question of persons striking their names at length within or beside their touches, were of opinion that this practice was against the general good of the Company.

All such persons therefore as had set their names at length within their touches, were ordered to alter the same by leaving out their name, and strike at the Hall their respective new touches without any person's name thereon.

This order only continued in force for a short time, as four years later the restrictions were removed, and the workers were allowed to use their full names.

The result of these orders appear on the touch plates, where there are a large number of marks towards the end of the seventeenth century which incorporate the full names of the workers, and in some cases the word London or Londini is added.

Thomas Peisley was, on the 12th October, 1710, allowed to strike a large touch; although he had already struck a small touch, with two letters, on the Hall plate.

At the Court, on the 13th August, 1713, John Walmsley, of Gainsborough, asked permission to take for his touch the lion rampant with a crown over his head. It was ordered in the following October that he might strike the hart and crown but not the word London.

John Blenman, in September, 1726, had leave to use the touch previously used by Abraham Ford, who had left off the trade, and who consented to this being done.

In August, 1727, Edward Bradstreet, of Shugg Lane, Piccadilly, struck his touch at the Hall, and paid 6s. 8d.

The Court on the 25th June, 1747, passed the following by-law:

"That all . . . . wares capable of a large Touch shall be touched with a large Touch with the Christian Name and Sirname either of the Maker or Vendor at full length in plain Roman Letters. And . . . . Small Ware with the Small Touch [with a penalty of one penny per pound for default]."*

The mark (on page 54) of a Bears Gamb, issuing out of a coronet, does not appear on the touch plates at Pewterers' Hall. It is impressed on the dish shown on Fig. 7, and the plate in Fig. 10, together with four small shields, mentioned on page 54.

* "History of the Pewterers' Company," Vol. II, p. 193.

As time went on the character of the maker's mark changed, and it became the fashion to place the device, often in a shield, between palm branches, with the Christian name above and the surname beneath in curved scrolls, the date being often added in another curved scroll under the Christian name.

A touch of this kind was that used by George Bacon, who took up his Livery in 1746. In this stamp the palm branches are reduced to mere scrolls. This mark appears on the plate shown in Figs. 11, 12, and is impressed on the third Touch Plate.

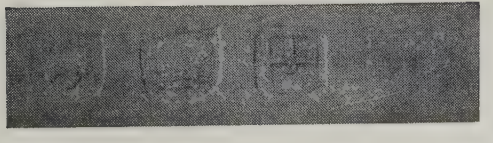
A little later the form which found most favour, had the Christian name in a curved scroll, which rested on pillasters, standing on a straight label containing the surname. The palm branches after this time entirely disappear.

On the 13th December, 1750, Charles Puckle Maxey was allowed to strike his touch of the pelican and globe, instead of the touch of the late James King.

It was further resolved by the Court in March, 1774, that all pewter ware should be touched before leaving the hammer man's hands.

The latest form was to place the device in a plain ellipse, with the name above and the address below.

In addition to the touches reproduced from the Touch Plates, we give a few examples of various kinds.



This mark of Carpenter and Hamberer appears on the third Touch Plate. The four small punches—the lion passant, the leopard's head, the buckle, and the letters S C appear beneath. The first two are certainly colourable imitations of the hall marks used by

the goldsmiths, and they are the kind of touch which raised the ire of that Company. These marks appear on a plate belonging to Messrs. Oates and Musson.

OTHER MARKS.

Besides the makers' marks, already described, various others will usually be found on old pewter ware.

Touch of "Rose and Crown."

In the Ordinances of 1564 it was directed that no one should have for his mark the rose and crown, without letters, unless it was given to him by the Craft.

The rose crowned could only be used by the express permission of the Company, and this mark was probably that mentioned in the books of the Company as "the touch of the house," or the "mark of the hall."

Sometimes the stamp of the rose and crown was made too large to suit the ideas of the officials of the Company. Thus, at the Court held in March, 1569, it was ordered that Hugh Colyer's rose and crown should be made less.

On the 15th August, 1672, it was ordered that no person should thenceforth strike the rose and crown, with any additional flourishes, or with the letters of his own or another's name, whereby the mark which is only used for goods exported might in time become as other touches. This order points to the use of the rose and crown stamp as a mark for pewter made for export only. But if so, it was probably only used for that purpose for a short time.

Indeed it appears that a little later the rose and crown might be ordinarily used by any member of the Company, without permission, and a general order to that effect was passed in 1691. Again, on the 11th August, 1698, it was ordered that no one should strike any mark upon ware other than his own touch and the rose and crown touch, and the word London.

The crowned rose here shown is an early example. Another good specimen will be seen impressed on the spoon reproduced in Fig. 70.

Touch of "London."

There seems to have been an unaccountable objection to pewterers stamping "London" on their wares. At the Court held on the 13th December, 1677, it was ordered that no one should put the word "London" on his touch.

This order appears to have been soon after revoked, and express permission was given by the Court in 1691, for any member to add the word "London" to the rose or crown stamp or to his own touch. And seven years later this order was repeated.

This mark was strictly reserved for London workers, and on the 10th October, 1706, complaint was made to the Court against country pewterers for striking "London" upon their wares.

In September, 1741, the Committee reported to the Court that nothing could be done to prevent country pewterers from striking "London" or "Made in London" on their ware without an Act of Parliament.

Pewter made in London has always had a good reputation, and as far from the metropolis as Yorkshire the expression used to be common "To rear like London Pewter," which meant to assume importance or consequence, by displaying polished pewter on shelves or sideboards.*

Hence, no doubt, the reason for country makers desiring to put the word "London" on their goods, we fear with intent to deceive.

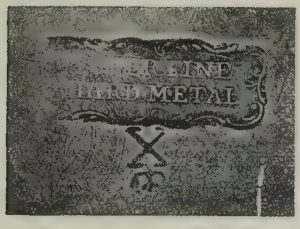
Touch of "X."

The capital letter X or XX was only allowed on pewter of extraordinary character, and could not be used on the cheaper forms of alloy. The letters will generally be found on old pewter beneath a crown.

As previously mentioned, complaint was made to the Court in November, 1691, that one Samuel Hancock struck the letter X upon ordinary ware.

At the Courts held in 1691 and 1698 resolutions were passed allowing the use of the letter X upon extraordinary or hard ware.

Touch of "Hard Metal."



In the like manner the use of the words "Hard Metal" were restricted to pewter of an extraordinary character: and the Company frequently took proceedings against workers who used these words on articles of inferior alloy.

Thus on the 8th August, 1723, six ordinary plates of Francis Whittle, on which he had impressed the words "Superfine Hard Mettle," were ordered to be defaced and broken.

The touch here reproduced is from the hot water dish shown in Fig. 14.

Small Touches.

In addition to the stamps already enumerated, other marks will usually be found on old pewter. Some of these stamps closely resemble the touches used by silversmiths, and these were apparently impressed with the idea of suggesting to the purchaser that he was buying silver ware, or at least ware containing a large amount of silver.

As previously mentioned, the use of these marks led to difficulties with the Goldsmiths' Company, and in consequence of the Goldsmiths'

* "The English Dialect Dictionary," by Professor Joseph Wright, 1903, Vol. VI, p. 480

petition to the Lords of the Council, an Order was issued to the Lord Mayor, who passed the Order on to the Pewterers' Company, forbidding the use of these marks. Though the Pewterers' Company as a body assented to this Order, it does not seem to have been obeyed by the Pewterers as individuals. Indeed they treated the Order with contempt, just as they treated orders issued by their own Company.

Curiously enough, no mention is made of the use of these stamps in the records at the Pewterers' Hall, and they seem to have been ignored by the Company, at any rate no objection was raised to their use by Pewterers.

These additional marks generally consist of four small shields, containing the leopard's head crowned, the lion passant, a date letter, and the maker's initials or symbol.

When the silver standard marks were altered to the lion's head erased and figure of Britannia, the pewter workers discarded their leopard's head and lion passant and adopted the new silver marks. Though sometimes we find the lion passant used with the Britannia.

These small touches will generally be found on pewter of all dates from the middle of the seventeenth until well into the nineteenth century.

On the dish shown on Fig. 7 and the plate on Fig. 10 are, as previously mentioned, four small shields containing: 1. A bear's gamb. 2. A chevron engrailed between three lions' heads erased. 3. Lion's head erased. 4. I. D.

Touch of "Lilly Pot" and "Fleur de Lys."

In 1509-10 the Craft purchased for their official use another marking iron with "the strake of Teyn & lellepott." This touch was probably used to denote the good quality of the wares.

In 1548-9 a marking iron with the device of a fleur de lys for stamping the lids of stone pots, was also purchased by the Company.

At the Court held on the 8th June, 1553, it was ordered that the makers of pewter lids for stone pots should set their own mark inside the lid, and that the mark of the hall, no doubt this fleur de lys, should be placed outside the lid.

The Forfeit Touch.

The earliest mark of which record remains in the books of the Company, is that used for condemned pewter. This is mentioned in the accounts for 1474-5 as "a ponchon of yrn w^{t}. ye brode arowe hede for the forfet marke."*

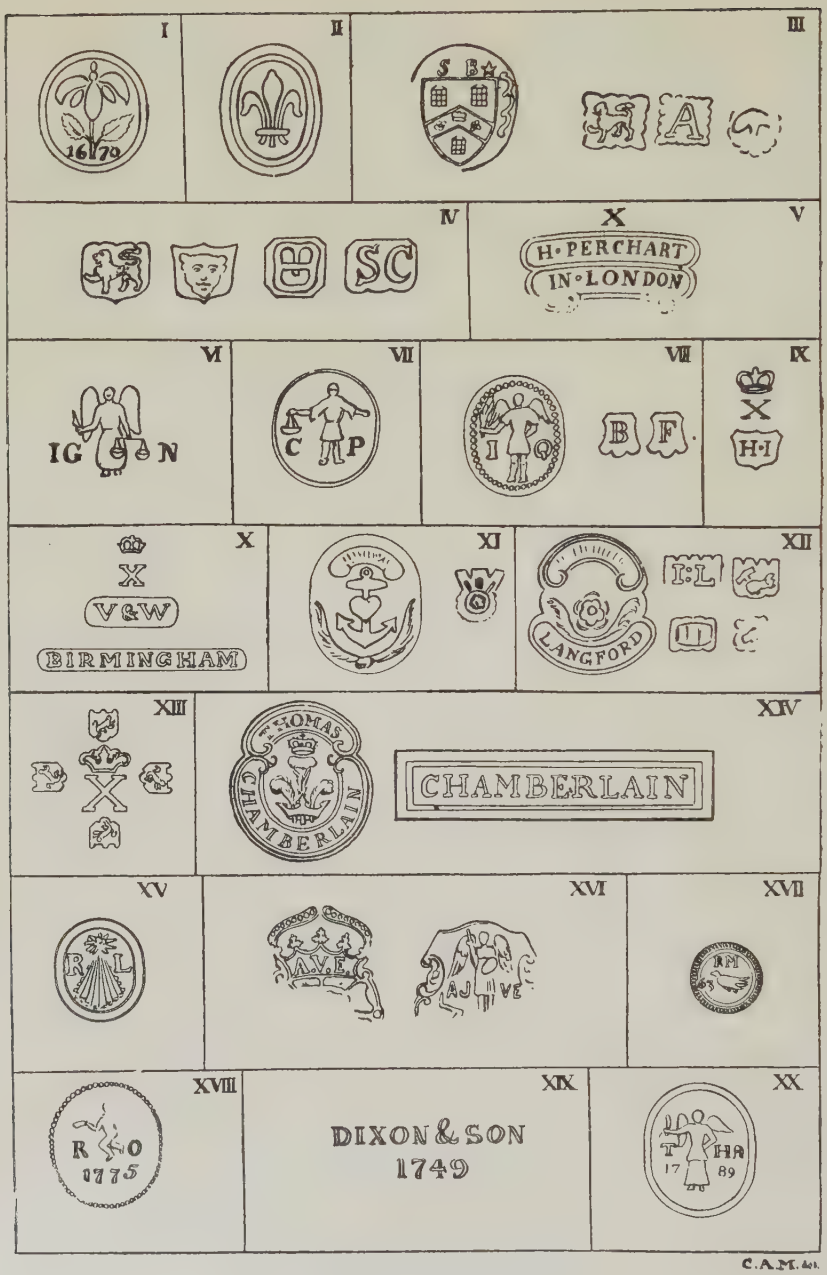
This stamp was used by the searchers for fraudulent articles; and when it had been struck on plate or flagon, the article was no doubt forfeited and at once broken or melted down. We do not think that any specimen of this mark is still in existence, if there were it would be of great value.

In 1492-3 the Company purchased three new marking irons for their official use, but there is no record to show the designs on these irons.

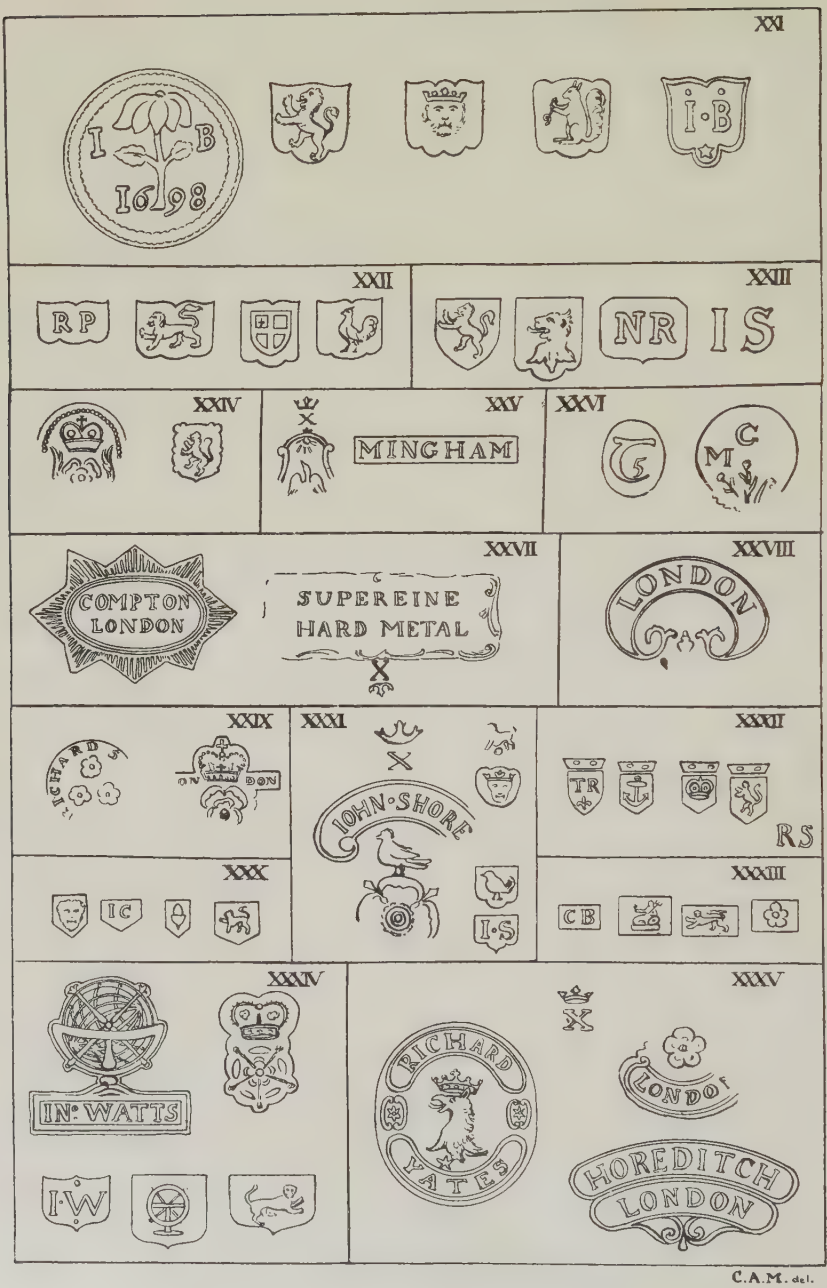
* "History of the Pewterers' Company," Vol. I, p. 47.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKS.

No. I.	Single mark on an early candlestick.	Mr. G. Fox.
No. II.	Single mark on the back of a dish 16½ inches in diameter.	Mr. A. F. de Navarro.
No. III.	Marks on a dish 15¾ inches in diameter. The Pewterers' Arms with S. B., is on the back, and the other touches on the rim in front, the lion is repeated four times.	Mr. A. F. de Navarro.
No. IV.	Small marks used by Samuel Cocks of London, impressed on a large drinking mug.	Mr. A. B. Yeates.
No. V.	Marks on back of a plate 9½ inches in diameter.	Mr. A. F. de Navarro.
No. VI.	Marks on fluted candlestick.	Mr. R. Morrell.
No. VII.	Single mark on small deep spoon, with twisted socket and wooden handle	Mr. R. Morrell.
No. VIII.	Marks on wine taster. See Fig. 37.	Dr. W. Harding.
No. IX.	Marks on a basin or porringer. See Fig. 62.	Claybrooke Church, Co. Leicester.
No. X.	Marks on tobacco jar. See Fig. 90.	Dr. F. Buszard.
No. XI.	Marks on a large dish, the small touch is repeated four times.	Mrs. Sebastian Smith.
No. XII.	Marks on plate.	Mrs. Sebastian Smith.
No. XIII.	Marks inside small posset cup.	Mr. A. F. de Navarro.
No. XIV.	Marks on plate 9½ inches in diameter, with rim at the back.	The Lygon Arms Hotel, Broadway, Co. Worcester.
No. XV.	Mark on an early plate.	
No. XVI.	Marks on a large coffee pot. See Fig. 47.	Mr. C. Markham.
No. XVII.	Mark on an early plate.	
No. XVIII.	Mark beneath foot of small sugar sifter. See Fig. 48.	Mrs. Gerald Walker.
No. XIX.	Marks beneath inkstand. See Fig. 93.	Mrs. Gerald Walker.
No. XX.	Single mark on front of spoon rack. See Fig. 79.	Mrs. Gerald Walker.
No. XXI.	Marks on a plate 8¾ inches in diameter.	Mr. R. Morrell.
No. XXII.	Marks on a tobacco jar formerly belonging to the late Mr. George Baker, the Northamptonshire Historian.	
No. XXIII.	Marks on a tobacco jar.	Dr. R. H. Brew.
No. XXIV.	Marks on a shaving basin. The crowned rose at back; the lion on edge, repeated four times. See Fig. 97.	Mr. A. F. de Navarro.
No. XXV.	Marks on a large oblong dish.	Mr. A. F. de Navarro


I
1679
II
III
S B
A
IV
SC
X
V
H·PERCHART
IN·LONDON
VI
IG N
VII
C P
VIII
I Q
B F
IX
X
H·I
X
X
V&W
BIRMINGHAM
XI
XII
I·L
LANGFORD
XIII
XIV
THOMAS
CHAMBERLAIN
CHAMBERLAIN
XV
R L
XVI
AVE
AVE
XVII
XVIII
R O
1775
XIX
DIXON & SON
1749
XX
T HA
17 89

No. XXVI. Marks on lip of tall tankard or flagon, probably Norwegian.	Mrs. Gerald Walker.
No. XXVII. Marks beneath hot water dish. See Fig. 14.	The Author.
No. XXVIII. Mark on plate.	Mr. Bonham
No. XXIX. Mark on back of a plate.	The Author.
No. XXX. Marks on a plate.	Mr. R. Morrell.
No. XXXI. Marks on Communion cup. See Fig. 109.	Mr. A. F. de Navarro.
No. XXXII. Marks on a plate.	Mr. R. Morrell.
No. XXXIII. Marks on a mug.	Mr. G. Fox.
No. XXXIV. Marks on plate.	Mr. R. Morrell.
No. XXXV. Marks on plate.	Mr. R. Morrell.


XXI
I B
1698
I·B
XXII
RP
XXIII
NR
IS
XXIV
XXV
MINGHAM
XXVI
C
M
XXVII
COMPTON
LONDON
SUPEREINE
HARD METAL
XXVIII
LONDON
XXIX
XXXI
JOHN·SHORE
I·S
XXXII
TR
RS
XXX
IC
XXXIII
CB
XXXIV
IN·WATTS
I·W
XXXV
RICHARD
YATES
LONDON
HOREDITCH
LONDON
C.A.M. del.

Section X.

LIST OF FREEMEN

OF

THE COMPANY OF PEWTERERS.

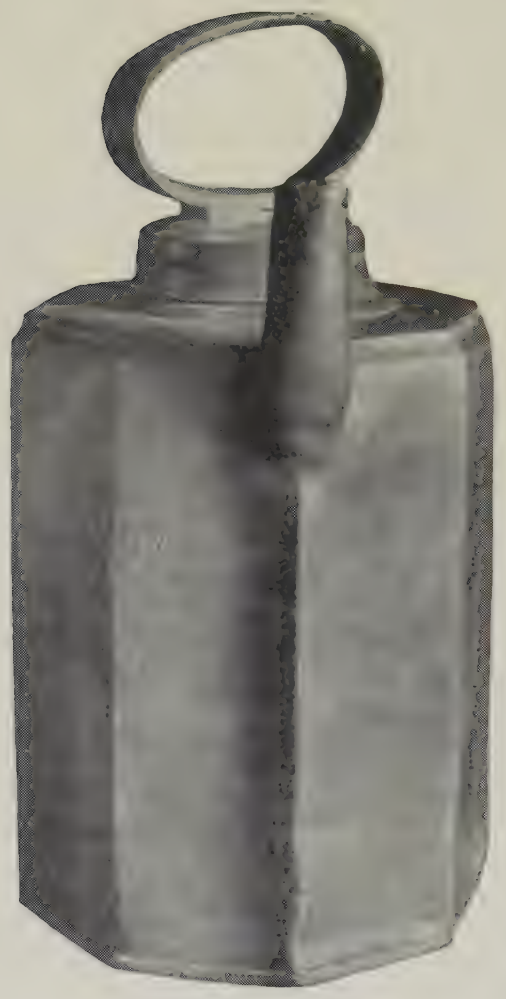


Plate IX.

Cider Pot, Seventeenth Century. Mr. S. B. Wilkinson.

SECTION X.

LIST OF FREEMEN

OF

THE COMPANY OF PEWTERERS.

There is at the Pewterers' Hall a very valuable list of the Freemen of the Company, from 1451, until almost the present time. The Company have most courteously allowed the Author to have access to this manuscript, and it is here reproduced in its entirety.

In this book, which is entitled:—

"A Li/t of the Livery
of the Wor/shipfull
Company of Pewterers,
London, 1740,"

the names of the members are entered in columns, with the dates when they took up their livery, and when they respectively served the various offices. The earlier portion is evidently copied from older lists, and it has been added to at different times.

In this transcript the following abbreviations have been used: the letter "L," to signify the taking up of the livery; the following letters for the offices, "S" for steward, "R. W." for renter warden, "U. W." for upper warden, and "M." for master; and the letter "f" which signifies that the member was fined for not serving the office in his proper turn; where the date only is given it will be understood that the member served the office. After almost every name is written the word "Dead."

Anayson, John, M. 1502.
Annsell, Stephen, R. W. 1451; U. W. 1452.
Alysanndre, Thomas, R. W. 1479, 1484; M. 1488, 1489, 1495, 1499.
Astlyn, Lawrance, R. W. 1487, 1491; U. W. 1495; M. 1497, 1504, 1505, 1508. 1509, 1515, 1516, 1521, 1522, 1527.
Asserton, John, R. W. 1495; U. W. 1500, 1501, 1506.
Alexander, Paul, R. W. 1511; U. W. 1516.
Astlyn, John, R. W. 1514.
Astlyn, Walter, R. W. 1518; U. W. 1525, 1531; M. 1534

Astlyn, Thomas, S. 1553; R. W. 1563; U. W. 1565, 1566; M. 1572, 1575, 1581, 1584.
Abraham, Henry Captain, S. 1561; R. W. 1571.
Archer, William, S. 1632, f.; R. W. 1646; U. W. 1649; M. 1653.
Austen, Thomas, S. 1639.
Austyn, Robert, S. 1639; R. W. 1651; U. W. 1657; M. 1659.
Austyn, William, L. 28 November, 1667.
Adams, William, L. 6 August, 1668; S. 1659 f.; R. W. 1668 f.; U. W. 1671; M. 1677 f.
Alder, Thomas, L. 28 November, 1667.
Allen, Richard, L. 6 August, 1668; R. W. 1668 f.
Angell, Philamon, L. 1 May, 1691.
Allen, John, L. 21 August, 1679; S. 1685 f.; R. W. 1693 f.; U. W. 1697.
Adams, Nathaniel, L. 14 July, 1692; R. W. 1672 f.; U. W. 1672 f.; M. 1672 f.
Aylife, William, L. 28 November, 1667.
Angell, John, R. W. 1677 f.; U. W. 1677 f.; M. 1677 f.
Attley, Samuel, L. 19 December, 1667.
Adams, Robert, L. 19 December, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1678; U. W. 1683.
Adams, Henry, L. 14 July, 1692; S. 1699 f.; R. W. 1713; U. W. 1721; M. 1724.
Ashlyn, Lawrence, S. 1559; R. W. 1563 f.
Abbott, John, L. 13 May, 1693.
Ackland, Thomas, L. 6 July, 1729; S. 1729 f.; R. W. 1743.
Austin, Samuel, L. 13 May, 1693; S. 9 October, 1701.
Attwood, William, L. 20 May, 1736.
Allanson, Edward, L. 2 October, 1702.
Allen, James, L. 19 June, 1740; S. 1752 f.; R. W. 1756; U. W. 1765; M. 1766; Died 1767.
Appleton, Henry, L. 13 June, 1751; S. 1762 f.; R. W. 1769 f.; U. W. 1782 f.; M. 1784 f.
Alderson, John, L. 20 June, 1771; S. 1777 f.; R. W. 1782.
Appleton, John, L. 12 August, 1779; S. 1785; R. W. 1795 f.; U. W. 1799; M. 1800; Died 1819.
Abbott, Thomas, L. 16 August, 1796; S 1790 f.; R. W. 1803 f.; U. W. 1810; M. 1811; Died 17 March, 1852, aged 83 years.
Austin, John Ralph, L. 23 October, 1806; Died 9 December, 1856, aged 82 years.
Alderson, George, L. 21 August, 1817; S. 1817 f.; R. W. 1817 f.; U. W. 1821; M. 1823; Died 1826.
Arden, Joseph, L. 23 August, 1821; S. 1832 f.; R. W. 1844 f.; U. W. 1847; M. 1848.
Ashley, James, L. 18 October, 1821; S. 1833 f.; Died 31 March, 1851, *æt.* 77.
Ashley, Thomas James Thurston, L. 9 December, 1824; Died 2 September, 1852, aged 60 years.
Arden, Richard Edward, L. 19 March, 1829; S. 1839 f.; R. W. 1849; U. W. 1851; M. 1852.
Ashley, James, L. 19 December, 1850; S. 1857 f.; R. W. 1869; U. W. 1872; M. 1873, 1874.

Arden, Percy, L. 20 June, 1861; S. 1868 f.; R. W. 1881.
Arden, Douglas, L. 24 August, 1865.
Ashley, Charles, L. 22 May, 1873.
Bysshop, Pierce, M. 1452, 1461, 1472, 1479.
Bhytyng, John, R. W. 1480.
Baxter, John, R. W. 1513; U. W. 1517, 1528; M. 1531.
Beswick, Thomas, R. W. 1515, 1516; U. W. 1530; M. 1533, 1540.
Bennett, Philip, R. W. 1542.
Blackwell, Thomas, R. W. 1547.
Baker, William, R. W. 1553; U. W. 1558.
Boultinge, John, S. 1564; R. W. 1575.
Barker, John, S. 1567; R. W. 1577; U. W. 1585.
Burton, Thomas, S. 1562; R. W. 1569.
Burton, Robert, S. 1612; R. W. 1619.
Brocklesby, Peter, U. W. 1616, 1623 f.; M. 1629.
Butcher, Robert, S. 1615; R. W. 1625; U. W. 1635; M. 1639.
Butcher, Gabriel, S. 1611; U. W. 1627, 1631; M. 1633, 1635.
Burt, Thomas, S. 1612; R. W. 1619; U. W. 1630.
Bowyer, William, S. 1620; R. W. 1628; U. W. 1638; M. 1642.
Brailsford, Peter, L. 28 November, 1667.
Biocklesby, Peter, Jun., S. 1627 f.; R. W. 1636.
Batteson, Thomas, L. 28 November, 1667.
Brooks, John, S. 1627 f.; R. W. 1637; U. W. 1644 f.
Bullevant, James, L. 28 November, 1667.
Butcher, Thomas, S. 1635; R. W. 1645; U. W. 1652.
Beard, Sampson, L. 1 May, 1691.
Byrd, John, S. 1633 f.; R. W. 1648; U. W. 1650; M. 1654.
Bathurst, John, L. 19 May, 1715.
Bennitt, John, R. W. 1653.
Blagrave, William, L. 11 August, 1664; S. 1668 f.
Bateman, John, S. 1653; R. W. 1663; U. W. 1668; M. 1670.
Benton, Ralph, L. 11 August, 1681.
Bennett, John, S. 1661 f.; R. W. 1669; U. W. 1674; M. 1679.
Bennett, William, S. 1662 f.; R. W. 1673 f.; U. W. 1673 f.; M. 1673 f.
Beckett, Thomas, L. 19 May, 1715; S. 1721; R. W. 1731, died.
Blunt, John, L. 11 August, 1681.
Barton, William, S. 1668 f.; R. W. 1675; U. W. 1680; M. 1685.
Bull, John, S. 1676 f.
Barton, Daniel, L. 20 August, 1678; S. 1684; R. W. 1692; U. W. 1699.
Beardsley, Job, L. 22 August, 1678.
Boss, Samuel, L. 19 May, 1715.
Baker, Samuel, S. 1678.
Bearsley, Job, L. 21 May, 1711; S. 1717 f.; R. W. 1728 f.; U. W. 1728 f.; M. 1728 f.
Bearsley, Allison, L. 21 June, 1711.
Buckby, Thomas, L. 21 June, 1716.
Bland, John, L. 20 March, 1734, dead.
Baskerville, John, L. 20 June, 1695.
Bearsley, Ed., L. 19 June, 1735; S. 1744; R. W. 1749.
Brocklesby, Peter, L. 28 November, 1667.
Barnes, Thomas, L. 3 August, 1738, dead.

Barrow, Richard, L. 28 November, 1667.
Benson, John, L. 19 March, 1740; S. 1752.
Brooks, Rice, L. 28 November, 1667
Boardman, Thos., L. 28 November, 1746; S. 1756; Dead 1774.
Bacon, George, L. 16 December, 1746; S. 1758; R. W. 1762; Dead 1771.
Belson, John, L. 16 June, 1748; Dead, 1783.
Boteler, John, L. 25 August, 1748.
Burford, Thos., L. 11 October, 1750; S. 1761 f.; R. W. 1766 f.; U. W. latter part of 1778; M. 1779; Dead 1783.
Bullock, James, L. 17 June, 1752. Struck off the List of the Livery by Order of Court, 21 March, 1754.
Bampton, William, L. 16 December, 1756; S. 1765; R. W. 1774; U. W. 1783; M. 1785; Dead 1799.
Beeston, George, L. 16 December, 1756; S. 1765.
Boost, James, L. 19 October, 1758; S. 1767.
Bullock, James, L. 17 March, 1763; S. 1770.
Bailey, John, L. 11 April, 1764; S. 1770 f.; R. W. 1778 f.; U. W. 1788; M. 1789.
Basnett, Nathaniel, L. 19 June, 1777; S. 1782 f.; R. W. 1791 f.; U. W. 1796 f.; M. 1797 f.
Barber, Joseph, L. 16 October, 1777; S. 1783; R. W. 1792; U. W. 1796; M. 1797; Died 26 April, 1834; Aged 86.
Barber, Nathaniel, L. 20 June, 1782; S. 1787.
Barber, Samuel, L. 22 June, 1786; S. 1792 f.; Died 1823.
Barron, Robert, L. 14 December, 1786; Died May, 1793.
Broxup, Richard, L. 20 June, 1793; S. 1796 f.
Blake, John, L. 20 June, 1793; S. 1797 f.; R. W. 1804, 1805, 1806; Died 1809.
Burt, Andrew, L. 7 October, 1802; S. 1805 f.; R. W. 1813; Died, Buried 8 January, 1851.
Barnett, Robert, L. 23 June, 1803; S. 1807 f.; R. W. 1815 f.; Died 1829.
Bache, Richard, L. 23 August, 1804.
Bagshaw, Richard, L. 16 March, 1809; S. 1814 f.
Blake, John, L. 15 March, 1810; S. 1816 f.; R. W. 1827; U. W. 1830; M. 1832.
Bagshaw, Thomas, L. 15 March, 1810; S. 1816 f.; Died 1827.
Bagshaw, George, L. 15 March, 1810; S. 1817 f.; Elected Beadle, 1848; Died 12 January, 1864
Bowring, Charles, L. 19 October, 1820; Died 14 July, 1864.
Basnett, James, L. 15 March, 1821.
Ball, John, L. 4 May, 1826; Died 13 March, 1830.
Bagshaw, Richard, L. 13 December, 1827; S. 1838 f.; R. W. 1848; Died 7 October, 1849.
Beaumont, John, L. 19 August, 1830.
Blyth, James, L. 24 April, 1851; Died 24 March, 1858.
Bone, George, L. 23 October, 1851; S. 1858 f.; R. W. 1870; U. W. 1873; M. 1874; Died 8 November, 1874; Aged 62.
Blake, Henry, Junior, L. 22 January, 1852; S. 1859 f.; R. W. 1871; U. W. 1874; M. 1875.
Bathus, Daniel, L. 21 October, 1852; S. 1860 f.; Died 16 June, 1869.

Blyth, Robert James, L. 19 June, 1856; S. 1862 f.; Struck out, his Livery Fine returned.
Bontems, John Francis, L. 23 January, 1862; S. 1871 f.
Bowring, Andrew, L. 25 September, 1862; S. 1873 f.
Bono, Alexis Peter, L. 23 July, 1863.
Bone, George Richard, L. 19 January, 1865.
Bone, Thomas Reynolds, L. 19 January, 1865; S. 1879 f.
Bridgman, Henry, L. 24 August, 1865.
Blyth, Charles George, L. 19 July, 1866. Struck out by Order of Court, 24 June, 1880, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition.
Bone, Alfred, L. 25 February, 1869.
Burrell, Edward, L. 22 June, 1876.
Bowring, Walter Andrew, L. 23 August, 1883.
Bishop, Henry Percy, L. 2 February, 1884.
Chamberleyn, Robert, U. W. 1452, 1456; M. 1458, 1466.
Cusnons, John, M. 1453.
Crowde, William, U. W. 1454; M. 1463, 1473, 1474.
Cuss, John, M. 1455.
Coldham, John, M. 1456, 1465.
Codde, Steven, R. W. 1458; U. W. 1464, 1467.
Cardynall, John, R. W. 1473; U. W. 1480.
Chalk, William, R. W. 1482.
Curns, Robert, R. W. 1486; U. W. 1491.
Cave, John, R. W. 1488; U. W. 1492, 1496.
Curman, Robert, R. W. 1493; U. W. 1498.
Chamberlayn, Thos., R. W. 1500, 1501; U. W. 1507, 1510; M. 1517, 1518, 1526, 1532, 1536.
Callis, William, R. W. 1510.
Curts, Peter, R. W. 1508; U. W. 1514, 1522; M. 1525.
Curtes, Thomas, Sheriff, R. W. 1524; M. 1538, 1539, 1545, 1546. Sheriff.
Carye, John, R. W. 1526, 1531; U. W. 1537; M. 1543, 1544, 1552.
Crostwayt, Richd., R. W. 1523, 1530; U. W. 1536; M. 1541, 1542, 1550.
Crows, William, U. W. 1512, 1519.
Chyld, John, R. W. 1534.
Clark, Henry, R. W. 1541; U. W. 1548, 1552; M. 1555.
Clark, Thomas, R. W. 1543.
Cacher, Edward, R. W. 1544, 1546; M. 1556, 1557, 1561.
Crostwayte, Nichs., R. W. 1551; U. W. 1557, 1559.
Curtys, William, R. W. 1558; U. W. 1562; M. 1566, 1569, 1573, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1583, 1586.
Chawner, Robert, R. W. 1568; U. W. 1573, 1580.
Catcher, John, R. W. 1577; U. W. 1581, 1583; M. 1585.
Catcher, Thomas, R. W. 1584.
Crowson, John, R. W. 1586.
Clyffe, John, R. W. 1588; U. W. 1594, 1597; M. 1599, 1602, 1607.
Carnadyne, Alexr., R. W. 1595.
Colliar, Nicholas, R. W. 1600, U. W. 1604.
Cowes, Thomas, R. W. 1601; U. W. 1605.
Cowdwell, John, R. W. 1606; U. W. 1612, 1617; M. 1620.
Cowyer, Nicholas, R. W. 1607.
Chester, George, R. W. 1615; U. W. 1624; M. 1628, 1634.

Childe, John, R. W. 1621; U. W. 1632, 1634; M. 1636 f.; 1643.
Cowes, Henry, R. W. 1626; U. W. 1636; M. 1640, 1645.
Cliffe, Thomas, R. W. 1630; U. W. 1639.
Carter, Thomas, R. W. 1644; U. W. 1648.
Cooper, William, R. W. 1655 f.
Chassey, Joseph, R. W. 1650; U. W. 1658 f.
Cross, William, R. W. 1659 f.; U. W. 1668 f.
Claridge, Benjamin, R. W. 1672 f.
Cole, Benjamin, S. 1668 f.; R. W. 1672 f.; U. W. 1678 f.; M. 1683.
Cock, Humphrey, R. W. 1670 f.; U. W. 1670 f.; M. 1670 f.
Cooper, Benjamin, L. 19 March, 1684; R. W. 1697 f.; Fine returned 21 March, 1727; U. W. 1703.
Campion, John, L. 19 March, 1662; S. 1668 f.; R. W. 1676; U. W. 1681; M. 1686 f.
Chesslin, Richard, L. 19 March, 1662; S. 1668 f.; R. W. 1677; U. W. 1682; M. 1686 f.
Cropp, William, L. 28 November, 1667.
Cowley, William, L. 12 August, 1669; S. 1674 f.; R. W. 1690; U. W. 1693; M. 1695.
Clark, Thomas, L. 22 September, 1685; R. W. 1699; U. W. 1706; M. 1711.
Cole, Jeremiah. L. 14 July, 1692.
Cleeve, Alexander, L. 15 August, 1689; S. 1696; R. W. 1705; U. W. 1715; M. 1719, 1728.
Cross, William, L. 6 August, 1668.
Child, Lawrance, L. 2 October, 1702; R. W. 1723.
Cowsey, John, L. 28 November, 1667.
Clark, John, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1670 f.; R. W. 1683 f.; U. W. 1683 f.; M. 1683 f.
Cooke, Edmund, L. 19 June, 1701.
Collyer, Richard, L. 19 August, 1669.
Cook, Edmund, L. 19 June, 1701.
Cowley, William, L. 15 August, 1709; S. 1713; R. W. 1725 f.; U. W. 1732; M. 1734.
Cook, William, L. 18 August, 1707.
Cotton, Jonathan, Senr., L. 24 May, 1711; S. 1716; R. W. 1728 f.; U. W. 1734; M. 1736.
Cartwright, Thomas, L. 24 July, 1719; S. 1726 f.; R. W. 1733 f.; U. W. 1742; M. 1743.
Cleeve, Alexander, L. 21 June, 1716; S. 1724; R. W. 1735 f.; U. W. 1744 f.; M. 1745 f.
Cleeve, Edward, L. 21 June, 1716.
Cowley, John, L. 16 June, 1724; S. 1730; R. W. 1736 f.
Clarke, William, L. 20 January, 1726; S. 1733; R. W. 1739 f.; U. W. 1748 f.; M. 1750, 1751, 1755.
Collier, Richard, L. 20 June, 1728; S. 1737; R. W. 1742 f.
Clarke, Samuel, L. 12 October, 1732.
Cotton, Jonathan, Junr., L. 16 December, 1736; S. 1747; R. W. 1750 f.; U. W. 1757; M. 1759.
Cleeve, Bucher, L. 16 December, 1736; S. 1744 f.; R. W. 1744 f.; U. W. 1755 f.; M. 1757 f.

Cripps, Mark, L. 14 October, 1736; S. 1748; R. W. 1751; U. W. 1760; M. 1762; Died 1776.
Collett, Thomas, L. 11 August, 1737.
Charlesley, William, L. 3 August, 1738; S. 1750; R. W. 1754; U. W. 1763; M. 1764; Died 1770.
Carpenter, John, L. 9 August, 1739; Dead.
Clarridge, Joseph, L. 24 June, 1739; S. 1751 f.; R. W. 1754 f.; Dead.
Chamberlain, Thos., L. 24 June, 1739; S. 1751 f.; R. W. 1754; U. W. 1764 f.; M. 1765.
Cleeve, Richard, L. 23 June, 1743; S. 1754 f.; R. W. 1760 f.
Curd, Thomas, L. 28 November, 1746; S. 1756.
Caney, Joseph, L. 16 June, 1748; S. 1758 f.
Cotton, Thomas, L. 15 March, 1749; S. 1760 f.; R. W. 1766 f.; U. W. 1777; M. 1778.
Clements, John, L. 13 June, 1751; S. 1761 f.; R. W. 1767 f.; U. W. 1781 f.; M. 1782.
Cooch, William, L. 17 June, 1752.
Cator, John, L. 26 October, 1752; S. 1761 f.
Clack, Richard, L. 20 June, 1754; Dead.
Carpenter, Henry, L. 24 March, 1757; S. 1767 f.; R. W. 1775; U. W. 1784; M. 1786, 1809, 1816, Died 1819.
Claridge, Charles, L. 12 December, 1758; Chosen Beadle 1790; Died 1817.
Chawner, William, L. 29 June, 1761; S. 1768 f.; R. W. 1777 f.
Collis, Samuel, L. 15 December, 1768; Died 1770.
Carter, Samuel, L. 17 October, 1771; S. 1778; R. W. 1784; U. W. 1793; M. 1794; Died 1827.
Cotton, Jonathan, L. 23 August, 1750.
Clark, John, L. 18 March, 1773; S. 1779 f.; R. W. 1788.
Collins, Daniel, L. 23 June, 1785; S. 1791 f.; R. W. 1797 f.; U. W. 1799 f.; M. 1806 f.; Died 1809.
Carter, Joseph, L. 20 June, 1793; S. 1797 f.; R. W. 1804 f.; U. W. 1811; M. 1812.
Cooper, George, L. 5 August, 1802; S. 1804 f.; R. W. 1811; U. W. 1817; M. 1819; Died 18 May, 1833.
Crellin, Philip, S. 1805 f.; R. W. 1812; U. W. 1818; M. 1820; Died 4 December, 1838.
Compton, Thomas, L. 24 September, 1807; Dead.
Collins, James, L. 17 October, 1811.
Collins, Danl. Thos., L. 19 March, 1812.
Crellin, Philip, Junr., L. 20 October, 1814; S. 1820 f.; R. W. 1832; U. W. 1835; M. 1837; Died 6 October, 1869.
Cooper, Thomas, L. 19 June, 1817; S. 1824 f.; R. W. 1834; U. W. 1836; M. 1838; Died 19 February, 1840, aged 69.
Cooper, Richard, L. 24 September, 1818; S. 1839 f.; R. W. 1839 f.; U. W. 1841; Died 27 December, 1841, aged 51.
Cocks, Samuel, L. 11 March, 1819.
Clark, William Henry, L. 19 August, 1819; S. 1830 f.; R. W. 1840; U. W. 1842; M. 1843.
Crellin, Horatio Nelson, L. 23 August, 1821; S. 1832 f.; R. W. 1843; U. W. 1845; M. 1846; Died 26 May, 1881.

Cooper, George, L. 24 October, 1822; S. 1834 f.; R. W. 1846; Struck out by Order of Court, Livery Fine being returned on his Petition, February 24, 1859.
Collins, Daniel, L. 13 June, 1833; S. 1842 f.; R. W. 1852; U. W. 1854; M. 1855.
Cooper, Thomas, Junr., L. 1 May, 1834; S. 1842 f.; R. W. 1853 f.; U. W. 1855; M. 1856.
Cooper, George, L. 10 December, 1835; S. 1843 f.; R. W. 1854 f.; U. W. 1857; M. 1858.
Crellin, William, L. 17 March, 1842; S. 1846 f.
Crellin, Philip, Junr., L. 30 November, 1843; S. 25 October, 1849 f.; R. W. 1857; U. W. 1862; M. 1863.
Clark, John, L. 22 October, 1846; S. 1852 f.; R. W. 1859; U. W. 1864; M. 1865; Died 10 February, 1870.
Cook, Robert Allen, L. 21 October, 1858; S. 1863 f.; Died February, 1867.
Collins, Daniel George, L. 20 October, 1859; S. 1863 f.; R. W. 1876; U. W. 1879.
Cook, Alfred, L. 19 July, 1860; S. 1866 f.; R. W. 1878; U. W. 1881; M. 1882.
Collins, Joseph, L. 25 July, 1861; S. 1869 f.
Crellin, Horatio Nelson, the Younger, L. 24 April, 1862; S. 1871 f.
Collins, Parker, L. 24 September, 1863; S. 1878 f.
Collins, Lucas, L. 19 April, 1866; S. 1881 f.
Crellin, Fredk. William, L. 24 January, 1867; S. 1882 f
Cook, George Henry, L. 21 March, 1867.
Collins, Dawson, L. 13 January, 1871.
Collins, Clements, L. 20 March, 1873
Dottowe, John, R. W. 1460.
Drayton, Symkyn, R. W. 1466.
Donton, Thomas, R. W. 1471; U. W. 1478, 1481.
Droke, William, M. 1528.
Day, John, R. W. 1540; U. W. 1546, 1549; M. 1554, 1560, 1565; Died.
Dropwell, Robert, R. W. 1570.
Duxell, Richard, S. 1616; R. W. 1626 f.; Dismissed from the Assistants and Livery, 30 April, 1629.
Draper, James, R. W. 1598.
Dunninge, Thos., Senr., M. 1604, 1605, 1610, 1614, 1617.
Dunninge, Thos., Junr., R. W. 1617.
Dawes, Richard, R. W. 1652 f.; U. W. 1660 f.; M. 1662 f.
Duffield, Peter, S. 1654; R. W. 1664; U. W. 1669 f.; M. 1672, 1688.
Drury, John, S. 1655; R. W. 1665; U. W. 1668 f.; M. 1673.
Dyer, Lawrance, S. 1657; R. W. 1668 f.; U. W. 1669; M. 1675.
Davis, Richard, L. 11 August, 1664.
Dyer, William, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1682.
Ditch, William, L. 12 August, 1669; S. 1675; R. W. 1680.
Dyer, John, L. 12 August, 1680; S. 1687; R. W. 1693 f.; U. W. 1700 f.; M. 1703.
Drinkwater, Timothy, L. 10 August, 1676.
Dove, John, L. 6 March, 1684; S. 1696 f.; R. W. 1703; U. W. 1713, Served and Died.

Dunne, Richard, L. 1 May, 1691; S. 1696.
Dawkins, Pollisargus, S. 1612 f.; R. W. 1619 f.; U. W. 1628.
Dickinson, Thomas, L. 28 November, 1667.
Donne, John, L. 19 June, 1694; S. 1700; R. W. 1716; U. W. 1723; M. 1727 and died.
Daveson, William, L. 28 November, 1667.
Durand, Jonas, L. 20 June, 1695; S. 1702; R. W. 1718; U. W. 1726.
Dyer, Lawrence, L. 6 August, 1668; S. 1711; R. W. 1726, 1728.
Duffield, Peter, L. 9 March, 1697 .
Diston, Giles, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1671 f.; R. W. 1685 f.
Davis, Richard, L. 11 August, 1664 f.; S. 1668 f.; R. W. 1678 f.
Donne, Joseph, L. 21 March, 1727; S. 1736; R. W. 1740 f.
Darling, Thomas, L. 18 June, 1741; S. 1752; R. W. 1758.
De Jersey, Wm., L. 21 March, 1744; S. 1755 f.; R. W. 1760 f.; U. W. 1772 . M. 1773; Dead 1785.
Durand, Jonas, L. 28 November, 1746; S. 1757; R. W. 1763.
Dacomb, Acquila, L. 28 November, 1746; Struck out by Order of Court of 17 June, 1773 (his Livery Fine being returned).
Davis, John, L. 18 June, 1747; S. 1758 f.
Dadley, Edward, L. 30 June, 1783; S. 1788 f.; R. W. 1798, 1799; U. W. 1803; M. 1804; Chosen Beadle 1817; Died 12 July, 1829.
Dackombe, Aquila, L. 17 December, 1801; S. 1804 f.; R. W. 1810 f.; U. W. 1817 f.; M. 1818; Dead 1819.
Daniell, George, L. 19 June, 1806; S. 1811 f.; R. W. 1821; U. W. 1826; M. 1828; Died 24 March, 1837, aged 68.
Davidson, Thomas, L. 15 October, 1827; S. 1813 f.; R. W. 1824; U. W. 1829; M. 1831; Died 26 April, 1840; Aged 71.
Daniell, Alexander, L. 19 March, 1812; S. 1818 f.; R. W. 1828; U. W. 1832; M. 1834; Died 18 June, 1853; Aged 62.
Dorman, John, L. 24 August, 1815; S. 1820 f.; Died 12 June, 1832.
Dadley, William, L. 19 March, 1818; S. 1825 f.; R. W. 1836; U. W. 1838; Chosen Clerk, 1839; Died 21 September, 1881.
Dackombe, Daniel, L. 15 June, 1820; S. 1831 f.; R. W. 1842 f.; Died 31 July, 1842.
Daniell, George, Junr., L. 13 June, 1822; S. 1834 f.; R. W. 1845; U. W. 1848; M. 1849; Died 31 July, 1856; Aged 55.
Daniell, William, L. 16 October, 1828; Died 27 October, 1836.
Dackombe, Aquila Richard, L. 9 June, 1836.
Dackombe, Robert, L. 12 December, 1839; S. 1844 f.; Died 1 July, 1871.
Dadley, William, L. 20 February, 1879.
Eyre, William, R. W. 1452, 1453; U. W. 1457; M. 1460, 1464, 1468, 1471, 1475.
Elice, William, R. W. 1481; U. W. 1487, 1490.
Elyot, Thomas, S. 1557; R. W. 1567; U. W. 1572, 1577; M. 1579 and died.
Eastwell, Abraham, M. 1591.
Emmestow, William, S. 1582; R. W. 1591.
Elliotte, Thomas, S. 1587, 1588; U. W. 1603; M. 1607.
Emes, John, L. 10 August, 1676; S. 1683; R. W. 1687; U. W. 1696; M. 1700 and died.

Ellwood, William, L. 9 March, 1697; S. 1704 f.; R. W. 1722; U. W. 1730; M. 1733.
Everett, ——, S. 1664.
Elderton, John, L. 18 June, 1696; S. 1703 f.; R. W. 1720; U. W. 1728; M. 1731.
Eden, William, L. 9 March, 1697; S. 1704; R. W. 1721; U. W. 1729; M. 1732, 1737.
Eames, Richard, L. 9 March, 1697.
Emmerton, Thomas, L. 1722; S. 1728; R. W. 1736.
Ellis, Samuel, L. 1725; S. 1730; R. W. 1737; U. W. 1747; M. 1748; Dead 1773.
Elliot, Bartholomew, L. 28 November, 1746.
Ellwood, William, L. 15 March, 1749; S. 1766 f.; R. W. 1775 f.
Ewsters, Thomas, L. 21 June, 1753; S. 1761 f.; R. W. 1769 f.; Dead 1779
Ellis, John, L. 20 June, 1754; S. 1763 f.; R. W. 1770.
Ellis, Saml., Jnr., L. 20 June, 1754; S. 1763 f.; R. W. 1771 f.; U. W. 1783 f.; M. 1786 f.
Egan, Andrew, L. 25 September, 1783.
Evatt, Thomas, L. 12 October, 1797.
Evans, James, L. 17 October, 1816; S. 1823 f.; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition, 13 October, 1836.
Elliott, William, L. 13 March, 1823.
End, Richard, Junr., L. 21 August, 1828; S. 1839 f.; Died 29 September, 1841.
Ech, Justus Alexander, L. 24 February, 1870.
Englefield, Wm. James, L. 21 June, 1875.
Foull, Thomas, R. W. 1533; U. W. 1541.
Flood, John, M. 1537.
Fenn, George, S. 1577; R. W. 1588 f.
Farthinge, Roger, S. 1563; R. W. 1573.
Foster, Boniface, S. 1563; R. W. 1574.
Ferner, John, U. W. 1595.
Fullham, Andrew, R. W. 1614; U. W. 1622 f.
Fullham, John, S. 1613; R. W. 1622; U. W. 1633; M. 1637, 1642.
Freeman, Henry, L. 12 August, 1669; S. 1676.
Fox, Edward, S. 1617; R. W. 1627 f.; U. W. 1637 f.
Fly, William, L. 1 May, 1691.
Fletcher, Richard, L. 11 August, 1681; S. 1685 f.; R. W. 1694; U. W. 1701.
Fryer, John, Alderman, L. 18 June, 1696; S. 1703 f.; M. 1710, 1715.
Ford, John, L. 7 July, 1701; R. W. 1723 and died.
Franklyn, Richd., L. 27 January, 1707; S. 1712; R. W. 1730.
Fly, Timothy, L. 30 July, 1713; S. 1718 f.; R. W. 1728 f.; U. W. 1737; M. 1739.
Ford, Abraham, L. 28 July, 1719; R. W. 1733.
Farmer, John, L. 20 May, 1736.
Fasson, John, L. 25 February, 1745.
Fasson, John, L. 25 October, 1753; S. 1762; Died July, 1769.

Fasson, William, L. 16 March, 1758; S. 1766; R. W. 1776; U. W. 1785; M. 1787; Died 10 June, 1800.
Floyd, John, L. 22 June, 1769; S. 1775 f.; R. W. 1787; U. W. 1795 f.; M. 1796 f.
Field, William Spencer, L. 30 June, 1771.
Fasson, Thomas, L. 20 March, 1783; S. 1788 f.; R. W. 1798 f.; U. W. 1802; M. 1803; Died 4 February, 1844, Aged 82.
Fontain, James, L. 22 June, 1786; S. 1791 f.; R. W. 1800 f.
Fasson, Benjamin, L. 31 August, 1797; S. 10 October, 1799 f.; R. W. 1806 f.; U. W. 1814; M. 1815; Elected Beadle 1829; Died 3 January, 1848, Aged 74.
Farmer, Willm., Junr., L. 10 October, 1799; S. 1801 f.; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition, 10 December, 1818; Died 23 January, 1843; Aged 71.
Fisher, Paul, L. 24 March, 1803; S. 1806 f.; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition, 16 December, 1819; Died 10 January, 1837; Aged 68.
Field, Daniel Spencer, L. 20 March, 1806; S. 1810 f.; R. W. 1823; U. W. 1828; M. 1830.
Foster, John, L. 13 December, 1810; S. 1817 f.; R. W. 1828 f.; U. W. 1831; M. 1833; Died 3 January, 1837.
Finney, John Douglass, L. 19 December, 1850; S. 1857 f.; R. W. 1868; U. W. 1871; M. 1872.
Finney, John Douglass, the Younger, L. 23 July, 1863; S. 1877 f.
Finney, Richard, L. 24 January, 1867; S. 1882 f.
Finney, Stephen, L. 23 October, 1873.
Fisher, Geo., L. 21 June, 1875.
Fisher, Walter Mullins, L. 20 December, 1883.
Gregge, John, M. 1451.
Goodale, John, R. W. 1454; M. 1457.
Godeluk, Thomas, R. W. 1468.
Gollde, William, M. 1470.
Gery, John, R. W. 1559; U. W. 1563; M. 1567, 1570, 1574.
Gwyn, Bacon, L. 15 August, 1709.
Gwilt, Howell, L. 15 August, 1709.
Gardner, Allyn, S. 1555; R. W. 1566; U. W. 1570, 1576; M. 1578.
Gartwell, Abraham, M. 1595.
Gasker, Percival, S. 1572; R. W. 1581; U. W. 1589, 1591; M. 1593, 1597.
Goodman, Philip, S. 1587, 1588; R. W. 1596; U. W. 1601 f.
Glover, Richard, R. W. 1599; M. 1606, 1607.
Gavokeford, Roger, U. W. 1601.
Glover, Roger, R. W. 1605; U. W. 1611; M. 1615.
Glover, Edward, S. 1612; R. W. 1620 f.
Glover, Henry, S. 1612; R. W. 1620.
Groome, Randell, S. 1615; R. W. 1624 and died.
Grainger, William, S. 1620; R. W. 1628; U. W. 1638.
Graves, Francis, S. 1621; R W. 1629.
Gilbert, Edward, S. 1633 f.; R. W. 1654; U. W. 1660; M. 1662.
Graunt, John, L. 6 August, 1668; S. 1659; R. W. 1669 f.; U. W. 1672.

Gibbs, Thos., L. 19 August, 1669.*
Gregg, Thos. (Sheriff), S. 1654; R. W. 1664 f.; U. W. 1669 f.; M. 1671, 1674, 1677.
Grunwin, Gabriel, L. 13 May, 1693.
Gisborne, Robert, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1670; R. W. 1683; U. W 1689; M. 1691.
Gregg, Robert, L. 20 August, 1678; S. 1683.
Godfrey, Stephen, L. 14 October, 1679.
Grant, Edward, L. 19 May, 1715; S. 1722.
Grunwin, Richard, L. 17 June, 1714; S. 1720 f.; R. W. 1729
Giffin, Thomas, L. 23 March, 1726; S. 1734 f.; R. W. 1740 f.; U. W. 1751; M. 1753, 1757.
Green, William, L. 19 March, 1684.
Green, Wm. Sandys, L. 16 June, 1737.
Giles, William, L. 1741; S. 1753 f.; R. W. 1760 f.; U. W. 1768; M. 1769; Dead 1771.
Green, James, L. 23 August, 1750; S. 1760; R. W. 1766 f.; U. W. First part of 1778; Died 1784.
Goater, Thomas, L. 12 December, 1758.
Greenfell, George, L. 15 March, 1759; S. 1770 f.; R. W. 1778; Dead 1784.
Giffin, Thomas, Junr., L. 10 March, 1760; S. 1768 f.; R. W. 1777 f.; U. W. 1777 f.
Groves, Edmund, L. 18 March, 1773.
Grainge, John, L. 10 October, 1799; S. 1801 f.; R. W. 1808 f.; U. W. 1815; M. 1816; Died 1816.
Gratton, Joseph, L. 18 October, 1817; S. 1825 f.; R. W. 1835; U. W. 1837, 1839; M. 1839; Died 3 November, 1865.
George, William King, L. 6 February, 1840; S. 1845 f.; R. W. 1855 f.; U. W. 1859; M. 1860.
George, Augustin King, L. 4 May, 1843; S. 19 October, 1848 f.; R. W. 1856; U. W. 1861; M. 1862.
Grosse, Samuel, L. 18 December, 1845; S. October, 1851 f.; R. W. 1860; U. W. 1865; M. 1866.
George, Frederick, L. 30 November, 1848; S. 1853 f.; R. W. 1861; U. W. 1866; M. 1867.
Gowland, Edward, L. 25 June, 1868; S. 1883 f.
George, Sydney King, L. 19 August, 1875.
George, Edwin Herbert, L. 25 May, 1876.
Gibbs, Harry Carr, L. 20 December, 1877
Hall, Richard, R. W. 1469.
Harrison, Thomas, R. W. 1474; U. W. 1476; M. 1483.
Hagson, Richard, R. W. 1478; U. W. 1482.
Harchall, William, R. W. 1490, 1494; U. W. 1497; M. 1500, 1501, 1506, 1507, 1512.
Hyndson, John, R. W. 1489; U. W. 1493, 1499.
Hustwaite, Thomas, U. W. 1521, 1523.
Hill, William, R. W. 1521.
Hagson, John, R. W. 1502; U. W. 1508, 1513.

* Written in pencil.

Huchen, William, R. W. 1522.
Hawkyne, Stephen, R. W. 1536.
Heath, Edward, R. W. 1552 f.
Hylyngworth, Clement, R. W. 1537; U. W. 1544, 1550; M. 1553.
Hustwayte, William, R. W. 1538; U. W. 1539, 1545; M. 1548, 1549, 1559.
Hawkus, Stephen, U. W. 1543.
Harvye, John, S. 1555.
Heywaite, Mighell, R. W. 1552; U. W. 1553.
Haynes, William, R. W. 1556; U. W. 1560.
Hassell, Thomas, S. 1554; R. W. 1565; U. W. 1566 and died.
Hawke, Thomas, S. 1568; R. W. 1579; U. W. 1588.
Hawclife, Symon, S. 1568.
Hyll, Walter, S. 1583; R. W. 1592; U. W. 1596, 1598; M. 1601.
Hyll, William, S. 1585; R. W. 1594; U W. 1599, 1602.
Hodges, Joseph, L. 19 December, 1667.
Hurdman, William, R. W. 1611; U. W. 1620; M. 1622, 1624, 1625.
Hustwite, Robert, S. 1571.
Hill, Hugh, R. W. 1622 f.; U. W. 1625.
Harper, Edward, S. 1572.
Heath, John, S. 1612 f.; R. W. 1618.
Henson, Thomas, S. 1614.
Hull, Thomas, S. 1629 f.; R. W. 1639; U. W. 1645; M. 1650.
Hatfield, William, S. 1627.
Howell, Ralph, U. W. 1623 f.
Hodgkis, Arthur S., 1635.
Heath, Edward, S. 1641 f.; R. W. 1653 f.; U. W. 1656 f.; M. 1660.
Hunton, Nicholas, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1670.
Haward, Thomas, S. 1651 f.; R. W. 1658; U. W. 1664; M. 1666.
Hyatt, Humphrey, L. 11 August, 1681.
Hills, William, S. 1613 f.; R. W. 1622 f.; U. W. 1633; M. 1634, 1641.
Hawkes, Edward, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1669 f.
Heath, Richard, L. 10 August, 1676; S. 1682; U. W 1694; M. 1699.
Hadley, Isaac, L. 24 September, 1668; S. 1671 f.
Hicks, Thomas, L. 10 August, 1676; S. 1680 f.; U. W. 1694 f.; M. 1698.
Hill, William, L. 6 August, 1658; S. 1660; R. W. 1668 f.; U. W. 1672; M. 1677.
Harendon, ——, S. 1664.
Haveland, Miles, L. 11 August, 1664; S. 1668.
Hulls, Ralph, S. 1668 f.; R. W. 1671; U. W. 1677; M. 1682.
Hollford, Stephen, L. 11 August, 1664; S. 1668.
Haward, William, L. 12 August, ——; S. 1680 f.; R. W. 1693; U. W. 1700; M. 1702.
Hopkins, Joseph, L. 19 December, 1667; S. 1671 f.
Hartshorne, Michael, L. 10 August, 1676; S. 1681; R. W. 1693.
Haward, Thomas, Junr., L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1671 f.
Hickling, Thomas, L. 28 January, 1685; S. 1691; R. W. 1698.
Harding, Robert, L. 24 September, 1668; S. 1672 f.
Hancock, Samuel, L. 15 August, 1689; R. W. 1704; U. W. 1714; M. 1718 f.
Holley, John, L. 24 September, 1699; S. 1706.

Hulls, John, L. 28 August, 1685; S. 1691 f.; R. W. 1697 f.; U. W. 1705 f.; M. 1709.
Hamond, George, L. 23 September, 1703; S. 1709.
Hasselborne, Jacob, L. 1 May, 1691; S. 1697 f.; R. W 1708; U. W. 1718; M. 1722.
Hubbard, Robert, L. 12 May, 1713; S. 1717; R. W. 1728.
Hammerton, Henry, L. 21 June, 1716; S. 1724; R. W. 1733· Dead November, 1741.
Hitchman, James, L. 21 June, 1716; R. W. 13 December, 1733.
Harris, Jabez, L. 23 September, 1703; S. 1732; R. W. 1734.
Hone, William, L. 30 July, 1713.
Hulls, William, L. 21 August, 1718; S. 1726 f.; R. W. 1734 f.; U W. 1743; M. 1744; Dead 1768.
Hux, William, L. 21 June, 1722; S. 17 October, 1728.
Hubbard, Henry, L. 15 March, 1732; Struck out, Livery Fine returned 19 March, 1740.
Hutchins, William, L. 15 March, 1732.
Hamilton, Alexr., L. 20 May, 1736; S. 1745.
Hoare, Thomas, L. 10 April, 1718; S. 1726.
Hitchman, Robert, L. 11 August, 1737; S. 1749; R. W. 1752; U. W. 1761.
Harford, Henry, L. 18 June, 1696.
Hux, Thomas, L. 24 June, 1739.
Highmore, William, L. 19 August, 1742.
Handy, William, L. 28 November, 1746; Dead 1773.
Holmes, George, L. 28 November, 1746.
Hayton, John, L. 15 December, 1748.
Home, John, L. 21 January, 1754; S. 1763; R. W. 1771.
Hitchins, John, L. 12 December, 1758; S. 1768 f.; R. W. 1777 f.; U. W. 1786; M. 1788 f.
Holman, Ary, L. 21 June, 1764; S. 1770 f.; R. W. 1778 f.; U. W. 1789; M. 1790, 1791; Dead 1804.
Howard, William, L. 22 October, 1767; S. 1773; R. W. 1779; Dead 1785.
Herne, Daniel, L. 17 December, 1767; S. 1774 f.; R. W. 1780 f.; U. W. 1792 f.; M. 1793 f.
Hinde, John, L. 20 June, 1776; S. 1781; R. W. 1790, 1791; U. W. 1795; M. 1796; Dead 26 May, 1798.
Hodge, Robert Peircy, L. 20 June, 1782; S. 1787; R. W. 1796; U. W. 1801; M. 1802.
Hull, John, L. 15 March, 1792; S. 1795 f.; R. W. 1803 f.; U. W. 1809; M. 1810; Died 10 March, 1833, Aged 80.
Hurst, Richard, L. 21 March, 1805; S. 1809 f.; R. W. 1820 f.; U. W. 1824; M. 1826; Died 1835.
Hinde, John, L. 21 August, 1800; S. 1802; Died 2 October, 1841, aged 62.
Hudson, John, L. 23 August, 1804; S. 1808 f.; R. W. 1818; U. W. 1822; M. 1824; Died 17 February, 1829.
Hull, John, Junr., L. 20 August, 1807; S. 1812 f.; R. W. 1822; U. W. 1827; M. 1829; Died 13 May, 1859, aged 81.
Hamberger, John, L. 14 October, 1819.
Hull, John, Junr., L. 21 August, 1823; S. 1838 f.; Died 5 February, 1845, aged 42.
Huxley, Charles Earl, L. 21 August, 1823.

Hull, Thomas, L. 3 February, 1825; S. 1836 f.; R. W. 1847 f.; U. W. 1849 f.; M. 1850.
Holsworth, John, L. 23 March, 1826.
Hendrie, Robert James, Junr., L. 24 October, 1850; S. 1856 f.; R. W. 1866; U. W. 1869; M. 1870.
Holden, William Lloyd, L. 18 December, 1851; S. 1859 f.
Hodges, Sidney, L. 25 March, 1858; S. 1863 f.; R. W. 1873; U. W. 1876; M. 1877.
Hull, Thomas Albert, L. 25 September, 1862; S. 1874 f.
Hewett, William, L. 20 November, 1862; S. 1875 f.
Harcourt, Clarence, L. 24 September, 1863; S. 1878 f.
Hedgman, William, L. 17 March, 1864; Died 9 December, 1869
Hull, John William, L. 25 June, 1868; S. 1883 f.
Hull, William John, L. 21 October, 1869.
Hull, Joseph Arthur, L. 19 January, 1871.
Hewitt, Alfred, L. 19 June, 1873.
Hunter, Curling, L. 22 January, 1874.
Holden, Albert William, L. 19 February, 1874.
Hull, Charles James, L. 24 June, 1875.
Jacson, Thomas, R. W. 1477; U. W. 1485, 1488; M. 1492, 1493.
Jaxson, William, R. W. 1512.
Jan, Thomas, R. W. 1520; U. W. 1529, 1533; M. 1535.
Jones, Thomas, S. 1632 f.
Jackson, John, S. 1566; R. W. 1576; U. W. 1584, 1587; M. 1589.
Isade, Roger, S. 1569.
Jarrel, John, S. 1638 f.; R. W. 1649; U. W. 1653; M. 1656.
Jones, James, S. 1628.
Jackson, Thomas, S. 1647; R. W. 1653 f.; U. W. 1658; M. 1660.
Jones, Owen, S. 1647, 1649.
Jacobs, John, S. 1648, 1649; R. W. 1655; U. W. 1661; M. 1663.
Jones, William, S. 1666, 1667; R. W. 1671; U. W. 1676.
Johnson, John, S. 1666, 1667; R. W. 1670 f.
Jackson, Samuel, S. 1668 f.; R. W. 1673; U. W. 1678; M. 1684, 1687, 1690, 1700, 1714.
Jones, Robert, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1669 f.
Ingole, Daniel, L. 19 December, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1681; U. W. 1688; M. 1689 f.
Jackson, William, L. 13 August, 1668; S. 1672 f.
James, Anthony, L. 28 August, 1685; S. 1693 f.; R. W. 1701 f.; U. W. 1708; M. 1713.
Jacomb, Josiah, L. 12 August, 1669; S. 1675.
Jackson, John, S. 1695; R. W. 1704 f.; U. W. 1712; M. 1716 f.
Ingles, Jonathan, S. 1678 f.; R. W. 1693 f.; U. W. 1702 f.
Jupe, Robert, L. 30 July, 1713; S. 1718; R. W. 1728 f.; U. W. 1735; M. 1737 and died.
Iles, Nathaniel, L. 24 July, 1719.
Iles, Richard, S. 1697 f.; R. W. 1710 f.; U. W. 1710 f.; M. 1710 f.
Iles, John, L. 17 August, 1709; S. 1713 f.; R. W. 1713 f.; U. W. 1713 f.; M. 1713 f.
Iles, Robert, L. 12 May, 1713; S. 1717; R. W. 1728 f.; U. W. 1735 f.

Jackman, Nicholas, L. 15 August, 1709; S. 1715; R. W. 1725 f.; U. W. 1733; M. 1735.
Jones, John, Senr., L. 8 August, 1717; S. 1725; R. W. 1735; U. W. 1744; M. 1745.
Jackson, John, L. 17 June, 1731.
Jennings, Theodore, L. 17 June, 1731; S. 1741; R. W. 1747 f.
Josselyn, William, L. 19 December, 1734; Dead 1781.
Jupe, John, L. 9 October, 1735; S. 1744; R. W. 1750; U. W. 1759; M. 1761, Chosen Beadle 17 October, 1765.
Jones, John, Junr., L. 18 March, 1735; S. 1745; R. W. 1750 f.; U. W. 1756; M. 1758, 1766; Dead 1783.
Jefferys, Samuel, L. 24 June, 1739.
Joseph, Henry, L. 23 June, 1743; S. 1754 f.; R. W. 1760 f.; U. W. 1770; M. 1771.
Jones, Clayton, L. 28 November, 1746.
Jones, John, L. 23 August, 1750.
James, William, L. 13 June, 1751; S. 1761 f.; R. W. 1766 f.; U. W. 1780 f.; M. 1781 f.; Dead 1782.
Jackson, Robert, L. 28 June, 1781; S. 1786; R. W. 1795; U. W. 1800; M. 1801.
Joseph, Richard, L. 23 June, 1785; S. 1790 f.; R. W. 1799 f.; U. W. 1804; M. 1805, 1806.
Jackson, Frederick William, L. 23 February, 1860.
Johnson, Gordon, L. 24 April, 1873.
Johnson, Bertram, L. 25 October, 1883.
King, John, L. 27 August, 1694.*
King, Richard, S. 1580.
Kent, William, S. 1623.
Kelke, Nicholas, Capt., R. W. 1659 f.; U. W. 1663; M. 1665, 1681, 1686.
Knowles, Tobias, Captain, L. 4 August, 1664; S. 1664 f.; R. W. 1664 f.; U. W. 1664 f.; M. 1664.
Kelk, James, S. 1677; U. W. 1685; M. 1687; Displaced, 1688, dead.
King, Abraham, L. 19 August, 1669; S. 1674 f.; R. W. 1686; U. W. 1691; M. 1693.
Kenton, John, S. 1694; R. W. 1702; U. W. 1711; M. 1717 f.
King, Joseph, L. 1 May, 1691; R. W. 1709.
King, Thomas, L. 11 August, 1681; S. 1687.
Knight, Francis, L. 1 September, 1685; S. 1692.
King, Robert, L. 21 June, 1711; S. 1717 f.
King, Richard, L. 8 August, 1723; S. 1729; R. W. 1736 f.; U. W. 1745; M. 1747.
Kenrick, John, L. 24 June, 1739; S. 1751 f.; R. W. 1754.
King, Richard, Junr., L. 18 December, 1746; S. 1758 f.; R. W. 1762 f.; U. W. 1776 f.; M. 1777 f.; Dead 1798.
Kent, John, L. 22 June, 1749; S. 1759.
Lawton, Richard, U. W. 1453.
Large, William, R. W. 1455; U. W. 1459, 1463, 1469, 1472, 1477.
Langtosste, Thos., R. W. 1472.
Langtot, Thomas, U. W. 1468; M. 1478.

* Written in pencil.

Langtoste, Robert, R. W. 1499, 1505; U. W. 1509; M. 1519, 1520.
Longtoste, Nichs., R. W. 1517; U. W. 1524.
Lee, John, L. 10 August, 1669.*
Loton, William, S. 1558; R. W. 1564; U. W. 1567, 1571; M. 1575.
Lea, Francis, L. 11 August, 1664; S. 1668 f.
Leeson, Robert, S. 1626; R. W. 1635; U. W. 1643; M. 1648.
Larkin, Francis, L. 8 September, 1685.
Lucas, Robert, S. 1651; R. W. 1659; U. W. 1664; M. 1667
Langford, William, L. 15 August, 1679.
Leeson, John, S. 1663; R. W. 1670 f.; U. W. 1675; M. 1680.
Leeson, John, L. 15 August, 1689.
Leapidge, Thomas, L. 18 June, 1696.
Lackford, John, L. 4 August, 1664; S. 1668 f.
Langley, Adam, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1680.
Lock, Robert, L. 20 February, 1692.
Lawrance, Stephen, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1671 f.; R. W. 1684; U. W. 1686 f.; M. 1689.
Long, Sefton, S. 1680 f.
Lawrance, John, L. 1 May, 1691; S. 1698; R. W. 1710; U. W. 1719; M. 1723.
Long, William, L. 2 October, 1702; S. 1707.
Leapidge, Edwd., L. 2 October, 1702; S. 1709; R. W. 1724.
Long, Sefton, S. 1692 f.
Leach, Thomas, L. 1 May, 1691.
Laffar, John, L. 11 June, 1714; S. 1720; Dead.
Lambe, Joseph, Major, L. 17 December, 1724; S. 1731; R. W. 1738.
Lawrence, John, L. 15 December, 1726; S. 1732; R. W. 1739 f.; U. W. 1749.
Langford, John, L. 26 February, 1734; S. 1742; R. W. 1746 f.; U. W. 1755; M. 1757.
Leach, Thomas, L. 20 May, 1736; S. 1747.
Leapidge, John, L. 23 March, 1737; S. 1749; R. W. 1753; U. W. 1762; M. 1763.
Little, Henry, L. 9 August, 1739; S. 1751; R. W. 1755.
Leggat, Richd., L. 28 November, 1746; Dead.
Leach, Jonathan, L. 16 June, 1748; Livery Fine returned and struck off the Livery at a Court, 19 October, 1769.
Leggat, James, L. 14 August, 1755.
Lockwood, Edward, L. 24 June, 1779; S. 1785; R. W. 1793; U. W. 1797; M. 1798; Dead 1819.
Loader, Charles Willm., L. 16 October, 1788; S. 1794 f.; Struck off by Order of Court of 22 March, 1798.
Lucas, Stephen, L. 11 October, 1804; S. 1809 f.; R. W. 1819; U. W. 1823; M. 1825; Died 5 August, 1844.
Lucas, John, L. 18 August, 1836; Livery Fine returned and struck off by Order of Court on his Petition the 21 January, 1847; Died 29 August, 1849, aged 63 years.
Leigh, William, L. 20 October, 1842; S. 1847 f.; R. W. 1855; U. W. 1860; M. 1861; Died 9 November, 1863.

* Written in pencil.

Lamond, William Okey, L. 22 August, 1850; S. 1855 f.; Died 1 October, 1863.
Laing, Robert, L. 24 February, 1853; S. 1860 f.; Died 6 October, 1862, aged 62.
Laing, Alexander Henry, L. 21 April, 1853; S. 1861 f.; Died 11 November, 1861, aged 35.
Leigh, Charles White, L. 23 February, 1854; S. 1862 f.; R. W. 1872; U. W. 1875; M. 1876 f.
Leigh, Edwin Thomas, L. 22 March, 1860; S. 1866 f.
Lack, Lawndry Richardson, L. 25 September, 1862; S. 1873 f.
Light, Edward, L. 17 December, 1868.
Lovering, John Folland, L. 20 January, 1876.
Leslie, Henry John, L. 24 October, 1878.
Lovering, John Folland, Junr., L. 22 March, 1883.
Millis, Nicholas, R. W. 1529.
Machgey, Thomas, R. W. 1539.
Makyns, Walter, R. W. 1554; U. W. 1559.
Mylls, William, S. 1556; R. W. 1557; U. W. 1561; M. 1564, 1568, 1571.
Mathewe, John, S. 1556; U. W. 1569.
Meare, William, S. 1571; R. W. 1582; U. W. 1592; M. 1598.
Mannynge, Richard, S. 1574.
Mathews, Peter, S. 1624 f.; R. W. 1632.
Mitchell, John, S. 1619.
Mullins, Robert, S. 1626; R. W. 1634; U. W. 1642; M. 1647.
Mears, Ralfe, S. 1631 f.; R. W. 1643.
Momford, John, S. 1630; R. W. 1641.
Meggott, George, S. 1637; R. W. 1647; U. W. 1651; M. 1655.
Majors, John, S. 1638; R. W. 1650; U. W. 1654; M. 1657.
Milton, Wheler, S. 1650.
Marsh, Ralph, S. 1650 f.; R. W. 1657; U. W. 1662; M. 1665 and died.
Millet, Richard, Capt., S. 1652; R. W. 1657 f., 1660; U. W. 1665.
Marten, Robert, S. 1655; R. W. 1666; U. W. 1669; M. 1674 and died.
Meares, John, S., 1657.
Mayors, Anthony, R. W. 1667; U. W. 1668.
Mollins, Robert, S. 1658; R. W. 1668 f.; U. W. 1670; M. 1676, 1689.
Mills, Nathaniel, L. 6 August, 1668; R. W. 1668 f.; U. W. 1672 f.
Molton, John, L. 19 December, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1678 f.; U. W. 1685 f.; M. 1688 f.
Mason, Richard, L. 19 December, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1679.
Munns, Nathaniel, L. 19 December, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1678 f.
Mann, John, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1680 f.; U. W. 1684, 1688.
Marsh, Ralph, L. 28 November, 1669; S. 1671.
Mathews, William, S. 1676; R. W. 1685 f.; U. W. 1686; M. 1689 and died.
Manndrill, Richard, L. 3 August, 1693.
Mason, John, S. 1695; R. W. 1704 f.; U. W. 1713.
Mabbs, Samuel, L. 28 August, 1685; S. 1685 f.
Mathews, Edward, L. 20 February, 1695; S. 1701; R. W. 1717; U. W. 1724; M. 1728.
Moulins, Rob., Junr., L. 18 June, 1696; S. 1704.

Marsham, Hugh, L. 18 April, 1709; S. 1713.
Morse, Robert, L. 15 August, 1709.
Mathews, William, L. 28 September, 1699.
Mitchell, Paul, L. 5 July, 1728; S. 1739; Dead.
Mathews, William, L. 12 October, 1732; S. 1741; Dead.
Mathews, James, L. 20 May, 1736; S. 1740; R. W. 1747.
Massam, Robert, L. 19 June, 1740.
Meakin, Nathaniel, L. 18 June, 1741; S. 1753; R. W. 1759; U. W. 1767; M. 1768; Dead 1770.
Mathews, Philip, L. 23 June, 1743; Dead.
Mitchell, John, L. 21 March, 1744; S. 1755; Dead 1758.
Middleton, Leonard, L. 17 June, 1752.
Maxey, Charles Pickle, L. 17 June, 1752; Never cloathed.
Munday, Thomas, L. 22 June, 1758; S. 1767.
Meakin, Nathl., Junr., L. 17 December, 1761; S. 1768; Chosen Porter 20 March, 1783.
Munden, William, L. 11 October, 1764; S. 1771; Dead 1773.
Mudge, Walter, L. 22 June, 1769; S. 1775 f.; R. W. 1781 f.; U. W. 1792; M. 1793.
Moxon, Samuel, L. 20 June, 1776; S. 1782; R. W. 1794; U. W. 1798; M. 1799; Dead 1822.
Millin, William, L. 22 June, 1786; S. 1792 f.
Mourgue, Fulerand, L. 20 June, 1799; S. 1800 f.; R. W. 1807, 1808.
Moring, Randal, L. 24 March, 1803; S. 1806 f.; R. W. 1814, 1815; U. W. 1819; M. 1821.
Mister, Richard, L. 20 June, 1805; S. 1810 f.; R. W. 1820; U. W. 1825; M. 1827; Died 20 October, 1839, aged 65.
Mullens, John, L. 26 September, 1805; S. 1811 f.; Dead 1819.
Moser, Roger, L. 19 June, 1806.
Mullins, John, L. 18 June, 1818; S. 1827 f.; R. W. 1837; U. W. 1839; M. 1840.
Mullins, George, L. 24 August, 1820; S. 1831 f.; R. W. 1842; U. W. 1844; M. 1845.
Maw, John Hornsy, L. 13 June, 1822; S. 1835 f.; R. W. 1847.
Mister, Edward Atkins, L. 21 August, 1823; S. 1836 f.; Died 15 September, 1846.
Mullens, John Jarvis, L. 18 August, 1831; Died 26 February, 1872.
Mullins, Willoughby, L. 25 July, 1844; S. 1850 f.; R. W. 1858; U. W. 1863; M. 1864.
Merry, Thomas, Junr., L. 24 January, 1850; S. 1854 f.; R. W. served until death, 1864; Died 7 December, 1864.
Mullins, Alfred Samuel, L. 19 May, 1853; S. 1861 f.
Mister, John Beck, L. 22 February, 1855.
Merry, Thomas Horner, L. 25 October, 1860; S. 1868 f.; Died 22 April, 1869.
Mullins, Arthur Rainbow, L. 22 May, 1862; S. 1872 f.
Mullens, John Langford, L. 22 June, 1865.
Nicholson, James, L. 10 December, 1730.*
Nasshe, Thomas, R. W. 1485.

* Written in pencil.

Nogay, Thomas, S. 1562; R. W. 1567 f.; U. W. 1568, 1575, 1579; M. 1580.
Nicholls, Thomas, S. 1566.
Norton, John, S. 1573; R. W. 1583.
Newes, Robert, S. 1578.
Newton, Hugh, R. W. 1604; U. W. 1610; M. 1616, 1621.
Nixon, Robert, S. 1589.
Newman, Michael, S. 1629; R. W. 1640; U. W. 1646; M. 1652.
Newman, S. 1642.
Newman, Michael, Junr., S. 1653; R. W. 1662; U. W. 1667; M. 1670.
Newman, Thomas, S. 1660.
Needham, Thomas, S. 1665 f.
Nicholson, Robert, L. 14 July, 1692; S. 1699; R. W. 1714; U. W. 1722; M. 1725.
Newham, John, L. 23 August, 1703; S. 1710; R. W. 1725; U. W. 1731.
North, George, L. 23 September, 1703; S. 1711 f.
Newham, William, S. 1727.
Nash, Edward, L. 5 July, 1728; S. 1738.
Newham, William, L. 18 March, 1730; S. 1740; R. W. 1745.
Norfolk, Richard, L. 25 February, 1745; S. 1755; R. W. 1761; U. W. 1775; M. 1776; Dead 1783.
Newman, Richard, L. 13 December, 1753; Chosen Beadle, 1 November, 1781; Died 1789.
Norfolk, Joseph, L. 15 March, 1764; S. 1769 f.
Nodes, John, L. 15 October, 1778; S. 1784 f.; R. W. 1793 f.; U. W. 1797 f.; M. 1798 f.
Nicoll, Thomas, L. 22 June, 1786.
Northcote, Henry James, L. 16 June, 1808; S. 1814 f.; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition, 15 October, 1829; Died 30 December, 1859.
Outlawe, Thomas, R. W. 1504.
Onton, John, M. 1513, 1514.
O'Neal, Richard, L. 1722; S. 1728; R. W. 1735 f.
Osborn, John, L. 19 May, 1715.
Oudley, Robert, L. 6 July, 1725.
Pilkington, Robert, L. 31 March, 1709.*
Pypond, John, R. W. 1461, 1464.
Page, Thomas, R. W. 1456, 1459; U. W. 1462, 1466, 1470.
Passhe, Thomas, U. W. 1495.
Parys, John, R. W. 1457; U. W. 1461; M. 1467, 1476, 1480, 1484.
Pecok, William, R. W. 1492, 1498, 1503; U. W. 1504, 1505; M. 1510, 1511.
Pecok, Thomas, R. W. 1506; U. W. 1511, 1518.
Pilkington, Robert, L. 19 April, 1709.
Pecke, Nicholas, R. W. 1548.
Ponder, Symonds, R. W. 1555.
Perkyns, Richard, R. W. 1589; U. W. 1593.
Parrett, Thomas, R. W. 1609.
Powell, Ralph, R. W. 1612; U. W. 1621.

* Written in pencil.

Platt, Thomas, S. 1619.
Palmer, Roger, R. W. 1634 f.; U. W. 1642 f.
Pycroft, Walter, S. 1624 f.
Prichard, Polidore, Alderman, S. 1628; R. W. 1638; U. W. 1644; M. 1649.
Phillips, James, S. 1632 f.; R. W. 1642; U. W. 1647; M. 1651.
Poltock, John, S. 1627.
Parke, Peter, R. W. 1662 f.; U. W. 1666; M. 1669
Proctor, Francis, S. 1631 f.
Perris, Henry, S. 1662; R. W. 1668; U. W. 1673; M. 1678.
Paine, S. 1661 f.
Priest, Peter, L. 28 November, 1667.
Pettiver, William, S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1674; U. W. 1679.
Parker, Joseph, S. 1679.
Paxton, William, L. 16 August, 1676; S. 1681; R. W. 1692 f.; U. W. 1694 f.; M. 1696.
Pight, Henry, L. 20 August, 1678.
Powell, Thomas, L. 6 March, 1684; S. 1689; R. W. 1697 f.; U. W. 1704 f.; M. 1706, 1707.
Piddle, Joseph, L. 18 March, 1685.
Parker, Daniel, L. 1686; S. 1694; R. W. 1702 f.; U. W. 1710; M. 1714 f.
Page, John, L. 9 March, 1697.
Pratt, Joseph, L. 1 May, 1691; S. 1696; R. W. 1706; U. W. 1716; M. 1720.
Paddon, Thomas, L. 28 September, 1699; S. 1705.
Puller, Samuel, L. 15 August, 1709; S. 1714.
Perchard, Hellier, L. 7 June, 1714; S. 1719; R. W. 1728 f.; U. W. 1738; M. 1740.
Priesley, George, L. 14 July, 1719.
Piggott, John, L. 3 August, 1738; S. 1751.
Piggott, Thomas, L. 16 December, 1725.
Parr, Robert, L. 19 June, 1740; S. 1752 f.; R. W. 1758 f.; U. W. 1767, served and died.
Pattison, Simon, L. 26 February, 1733.
Piggott, Francis, L. 18 June, 1741; S. 1753 f.; R. W. 1760 f.; U. W. 1769; M. 1770; Died 1784.
Patience, Robert, L. 15 December, 1743; S. 1754 f.; R. W. 1760 f., U. W. 1771; M. 1772; Died 1777.
Pool, Richd., L. 15 December, 1748.
Peircy, Robert, L. 22 June, 1749; S. 1760.
Pitt, Richard, L. 22 June, 1749; S. 1759; R. W. 1766; U. W. 1780; M. 1781.
Perchard, Samuel, L. 17 June, 1752.
Perry, John, L. 19 June, 1755; S. 1764; R. W. 1773.
Porteus, Robert, L. 20 June, 1765; S. 1771 f.; R. W. 1778; U. W. 1790.
Porteus, Thomas, L. 20 June, 1765; S. 1772 f.; R. W. 1779 f.; Dead 1786.
Price, John, L. 19 October, 1769; S. 1776; R. W. 1781.
Peacock, Samuel, L. 20 June, 1771; S. 1778 f.; R. W. 1785.
Phillips, William, L. 21 August, 1783; S. 1789 f.
Peacock, Thomas, L. 11 December, 1783; S. 1790 f.; Livery Fine returned on his Petition and struck out by Order of Court of 19 March, 1807.

Pidgion, John, L. 23 June, 1785.
Pellett, Joseph Rickter, L. 17 October, 1788; Livery Fine returned on his Petition and struck out by Order of Court of 21 August, 1794.
Priddle, Samuel, L. 11 October, 1798; S. 1800 f.
Phillips, Thomas, West Smithfield, L. 11 December, 1800; S. 1803; R. W. 1809, 1810; U. W. 1816; M. 1817; Died 29 November, 1849, aged 80.
Perry, John, L. 23 August, 1804; S. 1808 f.; R. W. 1817 f.; Dead 1818.
Palmer, Richard, L. 13 October, 1803; S. 1807 f.; R. W. 1816 f., 1817; U. W. 1820; M. 1822; Died 24 January, 1830.
Peirce, James Henry, L. 23 October, 1806; S. 1813 f.; R. W. 1825; Died 9 May, 1840, aged 64.
Parker, William, L. 15 June, 1809.
Potter, George, L. 17 March, 1814; S. 1819 f.; R. W. 1831; Died 27 December, 1865, aged 74.
Phillips, John, L. 24 August, 1815; S. 1821 f.
Palmer, Ebenezer, L. 19 March, 1818; S. 1826 f.
Phillips, William Augustus, L. 18 June, 1818; S. 1826 f.; Died 28 April, 1844, aged 52.
Pridden, William, L. 20 August, 1818; S. 1827 f.; R. W. 1838; U. W. 1840; M. 1841; Died aged 76, 14 June, 1848.
Phillips, William, L. 1 May, 1823; S. 1835 f.; Died 24 July, 1841, aged 40.
Pridden, Charles, L. 21 October, 1830; S. 1840 f.; R. W. 1850; U. W. 1852; M. 1853.
Peek, William Henry, L. 16 June, 1831; S. 1841 f.; R. W. 1851; U. W. 1853; M. 1854.
Philips, Thomas, Junr., L. 18 October, 1832; S. 1841 f.; Died 9 August, 1851, aged 40.
Priest, Henry, L. 11 December, 1834; S. 1843 f.; R. W. 1853; U. W. 1856; M. 1857; Died 3 May, 1874, aged 62.
Pilcher, William FitzGerald, L. 24 October, 1861; S. 1861; R. W. 1883.
Pilcher, Henry Drayson, L. 24 October, 1861; S. 1861.
Pace, Thomas Richard, L. 21 August, 1862; S. 1872 f.
Pays, George, L. 28 September, 1871.
Price, Langston Hayden, L. 21 December, 1871.
Quick, Hugh, L. 3 April, 1685; R. W. 1697 f.; U. W. 1704; M. 1708.
Quick, Edward, Senr., L. 18 June, 1730; S. 1739; R. W. 1744; U. W. 1754; M. 1756.
Quick, Edward, Junr., L. 11 October, 1744; S. 1754 f.; R. W. 1760 f.; U. W. 1772; Died 1773.
Rendale, John, U. W. 1451; M. 1454, 1459, 1462.
Rowe, William, R. W. 1507.
Roysdon, John, R. W. 1519; U. W. 1526, 1532.
Renston, John, R. W. 1527, 1532.
Royston, John, R. W. 1545; U. W. 1551, 1555; M. 1558, 1562.
Rowlandson, Stephen, R. W. 1550; U. W. 1556; M. 1563
Roe, Edward, R. W. 1560; U. W. 1564; M. 1582, 1588.
Redman, William, R. W. 1569; U. W. 1574
Rudge, Richard, R. W. 1593.

Royston, Ambrose, R. W. 1597; U. W. 1609.
Roaff, George, U. W. 1600.
Royston, R. W. 1600 f.; M. 1609.
Randall, Lewis, M. 1613.
Russell, Thomas, S. 1611.
Robins, John, S. 1614; R. W. 1623; U. W. 1635; M. 1638.
Roberts, William, S. 1618.
Roberts, Oliver, R. W. 1627; U. W. 1637; M. 1644.
Rudd, Anthony, S. 1629.
Rawlins, William, S. 1652; R. W. 1661; U. W. 1665; M. 1668.
Reade, Simon, S. 1660 f.
Rolls, Anthony, L. 6 August, 1668; S. 1669; R. W. 1678.
Raper, Christopher, L. 10 August, 1676; S. 1680; R. W. 1687 displaced, 1688; U. W. 1692; M. 1694.
Renton, John, L. 11 August, 1687.
Redhead, Gabriel, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1671 f.; R. W. 1689; Part of his Fine returned 16 December, 1703.
Reynolds, Thomas, L. 19 August, 1669; S. 1673 f.
Redhead, Anthony, L. 19 March, 1684; S. 1691 f.; R. W. 1695.
Rack, Charles, L. 1 May, 1691.
Ridding, Thomas, L. 28 August, 1685; S. 1690 f.; R. W. 1697.
Rudsby, Andrew, L. 14 July, 1692.
Randall, Edward, L. 14 February, 1692; S. 1698 f.; R. W. 1711.
Robins, James, L. 21 August, 1718; S. 1725.
Ridding, Joseph, L. 18 July, 1727; S. 1735.
Redknap, Peter, L. 16 June, 1720; Dead.
Ridgley, William, L. 28 September, 1699; R. W. 1723 f.; U. W. 1731.
Rhodes, Thomas, L. 18 June, 1730; S. 1740; R. W. 1746.
Rowles, Thomas, L. 15 March, 1732.
Righton, Samuel, L. 11 August, 1737.
Roberts, Philip, L. 17 June, 1742; S. 1753.
Rooke, Richard, L. 25 August, 1748; S. 1759; R. W. 1765; U. W. 1776; M. 1777.
Reynolds, Robert, L. 19 March, 1767; S. 1773 f.; R. W. 1782 f.; U. W. 1793 f.; M. 1794 f.
Robinson, George, L. 20 March, 1788; S. 1794 f.; R. W. 1802 f.; U. W. 1807; M. 1808; Died 7 September, 1834.
Ruffin, Thomas, L. 14 October, 1790; S. 1795 f.; R. W. 1802, 1803; U. W. 1808; M. 1812 f.; Died 1819.
Reeve, Joseph, L. 18 June, 1807; S. 1812 f.
Reeve, William, L. 14 December, 1815; S. 1822 f.; R. W. 1833; Died 1834.
Reeve, John, L. 19 March, 1818.
Robinson, George, Junr., L. 18 March, 1819.
Rains, John, L. 29 November, 1849; S. 1853 f.; R. W. 1862; U. W. 1867; M. 1868.
Rainger, Apsley Chase, L. 23 June, 1870.
Steward, Rowland, L. 12 June, 1694.*
Sandys, Wm., L. 23 September, 1703.*
Smythe, Thomas, R. W. 1460.

* Written in pencil.

Smallwode, Wm., R. W. 1462; U. W. 1465; M. 1469, 1477-1481, 1486.
Sexteyn, William, R. W. 1476; U. W. 1479; M. 1482-1485, 1490-1491, 1496, 1502, 1503.
Stode, John, U. W. 1527; M. 1530.
Sherwyn, John, R. W. 1528; U. W. 1535, 1540; M. 1547.
Smythe, Nicholas, U. W. 1538.
Scot, Richard, R. W. 1562.
Sherwyn, John, R. W. 1572; U. W. 1578.
Smythe, Anthony, R. W. 1576 f.
Straye, Ralph, R. W. 1578; U. W. 1582; M. 1587, 1590, 1594.
Steward, John, R. W. 1590; M. 1600, 1603, 1608.
Sheppard, Robert, R. W. 1602; U. W. 1607, 1613; M. 1619.
Steventon, Richd., R. W. 1603; U. W. 1608, 1614.
Singleton, Leonard, R. W. 1608; U. W. 1615, 1619.
Smackergill, Wm., R. W. 1610.
Smithe, Thomas, R. W. 1616; U. W. 1629; M. 1631, 1632.
Staples, Richard, U. W. 1618; M. 1623.
Smith, George, U. W. 1623.
Smith, Thomas, L. 12 August, 1669
Steward, Toby, R. W. 1616 f.; U. W. 1626; M. 1630.
Seabright, Charles, L. 28 August, 1685.
Sweeting, Henry, S. 1622; R. W. 1631; U. W. 1640; M. 1646.
Skinn, John, S. 1679.
Siar, William, S. 1625 f.; R. W. 1633; U. W. 1641.
Sturt, Walter, L. 21 August, 1679.
Steward, John, S. 1634; R. W. 1652 f.; U. W. 1658 f.; M. 1660 f.
Seeling, John, R. W. 1656; U. W. 1662; M. 1665.
Sweeting, John, Capt., R. W. 1653 f.; U. W. 1659; M. 1661.
Steward, John, S. 1641; R. W. 1653 f.
Silk, John, S. 1640 f.; R. W. 1652; U. W. 1655; M. 1658.
Seears, Roger, S. 1651.
Sweeting, Charles, R. W. 1658 f.; U. W. 1663 f.; M. 1666 f.
Scott, Benjamin, S. 1656 f.
Smyth, George, S. 1660 f.; R. W. 1669 f.; U. W. 1672 f.
Smith, John, S. 1656.
Snow, Samuel, S. 1665 f.; R. W. 1670 f.; U. W. 1676 f.; M. 1681.
Simkin, James, S. 1659.
Smile, George, S. 1672 f.; R. W. 1672 f.; U. W. 1672 f.; M. 1672.
Seddon, Charles, L. 19 August, 1669; S. 1673 f.
Shath, Thomas, S. 1680 f.
Sweeting, Charles, L. 18 March, 1685; S. 1685 f.; R. W. 1690 f.; U. W. 1690 f.; M. 1690 f.
Stone, Thomas, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1671 f.; R. W. 1685; U. W. 1687, displaced 1690; M. 1692.
Shackle, Thomas, L. 16 August, 1680; S. 1686; R. W. 1693 f.; U. W. 1700; M. 1703 f.
Smith, Thomas, L. 19 March, 1684; S. 1684; R. W. 1689; U. W. 1696 f.; M. 1703.
Smith, Anthony, L. 2 October, 1702.
Smith, Richard, L. 6 March, 1684; S. 1688; R. W. 1696; U. W. 1702; M. 1705.

Shermar, Richard, L. 18 March, 1685; S. 1693.
Shorey, John, Colonel, L. 14 July, 1692; S. 1698; R. W. 1712; U. W. 1720.
Silk, John, L. 19 June, 1694; S. 1700.
Scattergood, Thomas, 15 August, 1709; S. 1714; R. W. 1733.
Smalley, Samuel, L. 20 June, 1695; S. 1701.
Smith, John, L. 15 August, 1709.
Stiles, John, L. 18 June, 1696; S. 1703 f.; R. W. 1719; U. W. 1727; M. 1730.
Shackle, Thomas, Junr., L. 19 June, 1701.
Sewdley, Henry, L. 12 May, 1713; S. 1718; R. W. 1728; U. W. 1736; M. 1738.
Stevens, Philip, L. 21 June, 1716
Savage, John, L. 19 June, 1714; S. 1721; R. W. 1729; U. W. 1739; M. 1741.
Sweeting, Charles, L. 8 August, 1717.
Spackman, James, L. 9 May, 1715; S. 1722; R. W. 1732; U. W 1741; M. 1742.
Stribblehill, Thomas, L. 13 May, 1693.
Shorey, Bartho., L. 14 April, 1724; S. 1729; R. W. 1736 f.; U. W. 1746; M. 1747, 1749.
Spring, Thomas, L. 27 May, 1714; S. 1720; chosen Beadle 1742; Died 1743.
Spooner, Richard, L. 20 January, 1726; S. 1733; R. W. 1738 f.; U. W. 1748; M. 1749 f.; Dead 1761.
Stanley, Francis, L. 21 June, 1722.
Smith, Joseph, L. 28 September, 1699; S. 1706.
Smith, Samuel, L. 20 June, 1728; S. 1737; R. W. 1741; U. W. 1753.
Stevens, William, L. 7 August, 1729; S. 1710.
Shorey, John, Junr., L. 22 June, 1708; S. 1711; R. W. 1725 f.
Stevens, Thomas, L. 24 October, 1732.
Slaughter, Richard, L. 15 March, 1732; S. 1742; R. W. 1746 f.
Summers, John, L. 13 June, 1734; S. 1743; R. W. 1747; U. W. 1756; served and died.
Strong, Francis, L. 20 May, 1736; S. 1746; R. W. 1751 f.; Dead 1784.
Spateman, Samuel, L. 3 August, 1738; S. 1750; R. W. 1754 f.; U. W. 15 March, 1759; chosen Beadle 1759; Resigned 17 October, 1765; Dead 1768.
Stafford, George, L. 19 June, 1740; S. 1753 f.
Sharrock, Edmund, L. 23 September, 1742.
Scattergood, Thomas, L. 21 March, 1744; S. 1754 f.; R. W. 1760; U. W. 1773; M. 1774, 1775.
Sparrow, Francis, L. 23 February, 1746; S. excused.
Sparkey, James, L. 16 June, 1748; Bankrupt, struck off by Order, 18 June, 1767, his Livery Fine being returned.
Savage, John, L. 25 August, 1748; S. 1758.
Spackman, Joseph, L. 21 June, 1753; S. 1761 f.
Scatchard, Robert, L. 20 August, 1761; Dead 1766.
Swanson, Thomas, L. 15 March, 1764; S. 1769 f.; R. W. 1777; Dead 1783.
Scarlet, Samuel, L. 14 March, 1765; S. 1771 f.
Sharwood, James, L. 22 June, 1769; S. 1776.

Smith, George, L. 18 June, 1772; S. 1779 f.; R. W. 1786; U. W. 1794; M. 1795.
Stevens, James, L. 9 June, 1774; S. 1781 f.
Smith, Charles, L. 20 June, 1776; S. 1780; R. W. 1789; M. 1797 f.
Spackman, James, L. 16 August, 1781; S. 1786; R. W. 1797; Livery Fine returned, struck out by Order of Court of 24 September, 1801.
Spackman, Joseph, Junr., L. 21 October, 1784; Dead.
Seabroke, Robert, L. 21 August, 1794; Dead.
Smith, Isaac, L. 17 December, 1795; S. 1798 f.; R. W. 1805 f.; U. W. 1812; M. 1813; Died 1 February, 1856, aged 81 years.
Shaw, James, L. 20 October, 1796; S. 1799 f.
Swift, Cornelius, L. 20 January, 1796; S. 1798 f.; R. W. 1805 f.; U. W. 1813; M. 1814.
Seawell, Edward, L. 22 June, 1797.
Smith, William, L. 12 December, 1799; S. 1802 f.; Died February, 1849.
Sansbry, John, L. 15 March, 1810.
Seabrook, John, L. 19 March, 1812; S. 1819 f.; R. W. 1830; U. W. 1834; M. 1836; Died 15 December, 1839.
Smith, Joseph, L. 17 June, 1813; S. 1818 f.; R. W. 1829; U. W. 1833; M. 1835; Died 17 April, 1849.
Staples, Henry, L. 20 March, 1817; S. 1823 f.; Died 27 October, 1856, aged 64.
Swift, William Cornelius, L. 21 August, 1817; S. 1824 f.; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition, 14 June, 1827.
Stanton, Robert, L. 15 October, 1818; S. 1829 f.; R. W. 1839 f.; Died 16 January, 1842.
Stanton, James, L. 19 October, 1826; Died 11 March, 1835.
Scott, Joseph, L. 1 February, 1827; S. 1837 f.; Died October, 1844.
Smith, Robert Waller, L. 4 February, 1830; S. 1840 f.; Died 23 December, 1842, aged 34.
Smith, Revd. Elijah, L. 24 September, 1840; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition 22 July, 1847.
Staples, John, L. 24 October, 1850; S. 1856 f.; R. W. 1867; U. W. 1870; M. 1871, 1876.
Satchell, Timothy, L. 24 April, 1851; S. 1858 f.; Died 20 February, 1860, aged 46.
Staples, Henry, Junior, L. 19 April, 1855; S. 1864 f.; R. W. 1874; U. W. 1877; M. 1878.
Sawbridge, Charles, L. 23 February, 1860; S. 1865 f.; R. W. 1877; U. W. 1880; M. 1881; Chosen Clerk December, 1881.
Smith, Joseph William, L. 24 October, 1861; S. 1869 f.; R. W. 1882.
Sawbridge, Charles Walton, L. 20 October, 1881.
Swift, Cornelius, L. 23 March, 1882.
Short, William, L. 19 October, 1882.
Turner, William.
Thurgood, John, R. W. 1497; U. W. 1503, 1515; M. 1524, 1529.
Tayllor, Richard, R. W. 1509; U. W. 1515, 1520; M. 1524, 1529.
Taylor, Robert, R. W. 1535; U. W. 1542, 1547; M. 1551.
Turner, Nicholas, R. W. 1561; U. W. 1606.

Tompson, Richard, S. 1576.
Thorogood, Nichs., S. 1634.
Taylor, Abraham, S. 1651.
Tough, Charles, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1680 f.
Tanden, James, S. 1663 f.; R. W. 1670 f.; U. W. 1675 f.; M. 1679 f.
Templeman, Thos., S. 1677; R. W. 1692 f.; U. W. 1695; M. 1697.
Tauden, James, L. 9 September, 1680; S. 1685 f.; R. W. 1700.
Taylor, Thomas, L. 11 August, 1681; S. 1685 f.; R. W. 1693 f.; U. W. 1700 f.; M. 1704, 1716.
Turner, Stephen, L. 19 June, 1694.
Trahern, Edwd., L. 28 August, 1685; R. W. 1685; R. W. 1700; U. W. 1707; M. 1712, 1718.
Tough, Charles, L. 15 August, 1689; R. W. 1705 f.
Tidmarsh, Thomas, L. 1 May, 1691; R. W. 1707; U. W. 1717; M. 1721.
Teale, John, L. 14 January, 1685; S. 1690.
Tilyard, Thomas, L. 2 October, 1702; S. 1711 f.
Tidmarsh, John, L. 16 March, 1726; S. 1734 f.; R. W. 1739; U. W. 1750; M. 1752.
Tumberville, Dawbeny, L. 1 September, 1714; R. W. 1728 f.
Taylor, Samuel, L. 20 March, 1734; S. 1743; R. W. 1748.
Thompson, William, L. 3 August, 1738; Dead.
Tysoe, John, L. 21 March, 1744; S. 1755 f.; R. W. 1761 f.; U. W. 1774.
Tysoe, James, L. 19 March, 1746; S. 1758 f.; R. W. 1764; Dead 1771.
Tonkin, Mathew, L. 15 March, 1749; Dead.
Tidmarsh, James, L. 11 October, 1750; Dead.
Toms, Edward, L. 13 June, 1751; S. 1761 f.; R. W. 1768; U. W. 1781; M. 1783; Dead 1801.
Townsend, John, L. 21 June, 1754; S. 1761; R. W. 1769; U. W. 1782; M. 1784.
Thomas, Walter, L. 10 February, 1756.
Taylor, George, L. 21 June, 1770; S. 1777; R. W. 1783; U. W. 1805; Dead.
Towers, Robert, L. 14 December, 1786; S. 1793 f.; R W. 1800; U. W. 1806; M. 1807.
Tovey, William, L. 13 December, 1787; S. 1793 f.; R. W. 1801; U. W. 1805; Dead.
Toulminge, George, L. 20 June, 1805; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition 15 June, 1820.
Towers, John Green, L. 14 December, 1809; S. 1815 f.; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition 14 March, 1837; Died 16 June, 1849, aged 70.
Townsend, George Herbert, L. 15 March, 1810.
Turner, Wm. Robt., L. 14 December, 1815; S. 1822 f.; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition 19 March, 1846.
Taylor, Willm. Gardner, L. 19 August, 1819; S. 1829 f.; R. W. 1839; U. W. 1842; M. 1842; Died 6 December, 1869.
Taylor, Ebenezer, L. 7 February, 1822; S. 1833 f.; R. W. 1844; U. W. 1846; M. 1847; Died 21 October, 1851, aged 73 years.
Townend, James Hamilton, L. 20 December, 1849; S. 1854 f.; R. W. 1863; U. W. 1868; M. 1869; Died 1881.

Townend, Thomas, the Younger, L. 25 October, 1860; S. 1867 f.; R. W. 1879; U. W. 1882; M. 1883.
Townend, Arthur Powell, L. 25 October, 1860; S. 1867 f.; R. W. 1880; U. W. 1883; M. 1884.
Tatham, Henry Edward, L. 20 November, 1862; S. 1874 f.
Townend, James Hamilton, L. 20 November, 1862; S. 1875 f.
Townend, Henry, L. 22 January, 1863; S. 1876 f.
Townend, Chas. Hamilton, L. 19 January, 1865; S. 1879 f.
Townend, Harry, L. 25 February, 1869.
Townend, Fredk. James, L. 24 November, 1870.
Townend, Walter, L. 20 May, 1875.
Townend, Frank Hamilton, L. 1881.
Townend, Arthur, L. 20 April, 1882.
Ubly, Edward, L. 24 March, 1727.
Ubly, Thomas, L. 1751.
Vile, Thomas, L. 12 August, 1669; S. 1675.
Vincent, John, L. 28 August, 1685.
Vernon, Richard, S. 1650.
Vaughan, John, L. 23 June, 1768; S. 1774 f.; R. W. 1780; U. W. 1791; M. 1792; Died 1807.
Whitehead, John, R. W. 1463, 1470; U. W. 1475.
Walker, Nicholas, R. W. 1465; U. W. 1473.
Wilbey, William, R. W. 1467; U. W. 1471, 1474, 1484; M. 1487, 1494, 1498.
Walsh, Walter, R. W. 1483; U. W. 1486, 1489.
Wilson, John, R. W. 1496; U. W. 1502.
Wynsley, John, R. W. 1525.
Wille, Nicholas, U. W. 1534.
Whytbe, Thomas, S. 1551.
Wood, Robert, S. 1551.
Williamson, Richd., S. 1553.
Wargnyer, Richard, S. 1561.
Wood, Thomas, S. 1570; R. W. 1580; U. W. 1586, 1590; M. 1592, 1596.
Wandsworth, Thos., S. 1575; R. W. 1585.
Waddoce, Thos., R. W. 1549; U. W. 1554; M. 1565.
Wood, William, S. 1580; R. W. 1589.
Walker, John, S. 1617.
White, S. 1640.
Wescott, Henry, S. 1640; R. W. 1653.
Wood, John, Dr. of Divinity, M. 1612, 1618.
Wycherley, Thos., R. W. 1613; U. W. 1622; M. 1626, 1627.
Wiggin, Henry, L. 1 May, 1690.
White, Joseph, S. 1658.
Willett, Richard, U. W. 1666 f.
Withers, William, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1669 f.
Westcott, William, S. 1652; R. W. 1668 f.; U. W. 1668 f.; M. 1668 f.
White, William, L. 28 November, 1667; S. 1669 f.; R. W. 1683 f.
Waltham, Tho., R. W. 1669 f.; U. W. 1669 f.; M. 1669 f.
Withers, William, S. 20 February, 1692.
Webb, Christopher, R. W. 1669 f.; U. W. 1669 f.; M. 1669 f.
Woodford, John, L. 19 August, 1669; S. 1679 f.

Wood, Robert, L. 20 August 1678; S. 1684; R. W. 1691; U. W. 1697 f. 1698; M. 1701.
Withebred, Richard, S. 1678 f.
Watterer, Thomas, L. 17 June, 1686; S. 1693; R. W. 1701; U. W. 1709.
Woodward, Robert, L. 28 September, 1699.
Webb, Joseph, L. 7 June, 1695; S. 1701; R. W. 1715; U. W. 1723 f., M. 1726.
Witter, Samuel, L. 10 August, 1676; S. 1682.
Warkman, Richd., L. 1 September, 1710; S. 1716; R. W. 1727.
Webb, Richard, L. 14 July, 1692; S. 1699.
Whitaker, Benjamin, L. 4 June, 1695; S. 1712.
White, Richard, L. 20 June, 1695; S. 1702; R. W. 1717; U. W. 1725; M. 1729; Beadle 1744; Dyed 1750.
Wichcomb, Thomas, L. 9 March, 1697.
Whittle, Francis, L. 13 December, 1726; S. 1731; R. W. 1738 f.
Welford, James, L. 21 March, 1727; S. 1736; R. W. 1740; U. W. 1752; M. 1754; Dead 1773.
Withers, Benjamin, L. 18 June, 1730.
Westwood, Joseph, L. 19 December, 1706; Dead.
Watts, John, L. 24 March, 1736; S. 1748; R. W. 1750 f.; U. W. 1758; M. 1760.
Wingod, Joseph, L. 1739; S. 1752 f.; R. W. 1757; U. W. 1766; M. 1767.
White, William, L. 23 June, 1743.
Wright, John, L. 23 June, 1743.
Wood, William, L. 21 March, 1744.
Watts, John, L. 13 June, 1751; S. 1761 f.; R. W. 1766 f.; U. W. 1779; M. 1780.
Wynn, John, L. 20 June, 1754; S. 1763; R. W. 1772 f.
Wingod, John, L. 16 December, 1756; S. 1766; Died 1784.
Wellford, John, L. 10 March, 1760; S. 1768 f.; R. W. 1777 f.; U. W. 1787; M. 1788.
White, William, L. 22 August, 1765; S. 1772; Dead 1783.
Wright, William, L. 18 June, 1772.
Wright, Hennan, L. 25 September, 1783; S. 1789; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition 23 March, 1820; Died 15 May, 1831.
Wood, Henry, L. 14 December, 1786.
Weaver, Willm., L. 15 October, 1801; S. 1803 f.*
Wakefield, John, L. 16 March, 1809; S. 1815 f.; R. W. 1826; Died 1828.
Witte, Ludgwig, L. 19 October, 1815; S. 1821 f.
Walker, William, L. 24 September, 1818; S. 1828 f.; Died 22 September, 1849*
Wittich, John Christian, L. 15 June, 1820; S. 1830 f.; R. W. 1841; U. W. 1843; M. 1844; Died 31 August, 1854.
Windeyer, Archibald Charles, L. 6 May, 1824.
Way, Thomas Benjamin, L. 23 March, 1826; S. 1837; R. W. 1847; U. W. 1850; M. 1851.
Wildash, George, L. 7 February, 1828; Died 17 January, 1878.

* These names have been struck out.

Walker, William George, L. 10 December, 1829; Died 23 November, 1839.
Way, Thomas Edward, L. 20 January, 1859; S. 1864 f.; R. W. 1875; U. W. 1878; M. 1879.
Way, George Francis, L. 23 July, 1863; S. 1877 f.
Wildash, Thomas, L. 20 December, 1866; S. 1881 f.
York, Edward, L. 18 March, 1735; S. 1764; R. W. 1772; Died 1776.
Yates, Lawrence, L. 28 November, 1746; S. 1757; Died 1774.
Yates, Richard, L. 4 July, 1777; S. 1783; Struck out by Order of Court, his Livery Fine being returned on his Petition 17 June, 1824.
Yates, George, L. 13 December, 1838; S. 1844 f.; R. W. 1854; U. W. 1858; M. 1857; Died 1881.

Section XI.

TOUCH PLATES AT PEWTERERS' HALL.

Plate V.

Quart Pot and Plates, Eighteenth Century.—Messrs. Oates and Mesdon.

SECTION XI.

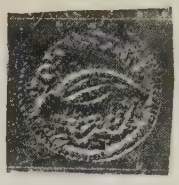
TOUCH PLATES AT PEWTERERS' HALL.

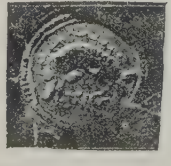
By the especial permission of the Master, Wardens, and Court of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers, we are able to give facsimiles of some 200 touches, and to describe the whole of the remaining touches (about 1,168 in all), which appear on the five touch plates still remaining in the possession of the Company. These plates, which are of copper, and are about 18 inches in length, by 12 inches in breadth, are unique and most valuable, and must always form the foundation of any work dealing with pewterers' marks.

In making this transcript, the touches have been illustrated or described as they run in horizontal lines from left to right. This is probably the way in which they were originally impressed, because when a mark has been repeated the touches have been struck side by side.

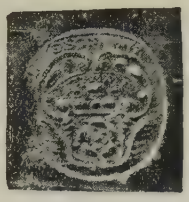
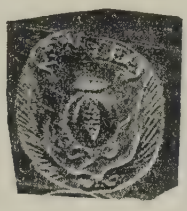
Facsimiles of these touch plates are contained in the "History of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers," by Charles Welch, F.S.A. (Blades East and Blades, 23 Abchurch Lane, E.C., £2 2s.); and they are also issued by the same publishers in a convenient form, without letterpress, at 5s.

FIRST TOUCH PLATE.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	R. L. Probably Robert Lucas. Steward, 1651. Renter Warden, 1659. Upper Warden, 1664. Master, 1667.
	**JOHN SILKE.** Renter Warden, 1652. Upper Warden, 1655. Master, 1658.
Initials above some device, perhaps two vases, in small beaded circle.	**A. M.** ? Anthony Mayors. Renter Warden, 1667. Upper Warden, 1668.
	N. K. Probably Nicholas Kelke. Upper Warden, 1663. Master, 1665, 1681, 1686.
	T. H. ? Thomas Haward. Renter Warden, 1658. Upper Warden, 1664. Master, 1666.
	[THEO]PHILUS READING. Struck, 1688. See History of the Pewterers' Company, by Welch, Vol. II, p. 158.
Two rabbits or hares sejant, between initials, in beaded circle.	**R. M.**

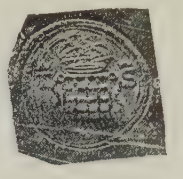
Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A crown, beneath a Pegasus (head and wings), above thistle or rose, and between initials, in beaded ellipse.	**B. C.**
A sleeved arm erect, the hand grasping a bundle of rods, between initials and beneath date in beaded circle.	**A. F.** or **A. M.** 1646.
A bull's head, beneath two stars, and between names, in beaded circle.	**JOHN BULL.** A member of the Company, fined for not serving as steward, 1676.
Three hearts, one and two, with initials, beneath large crown, within palm branches, in plain ellipse.	**H. H.** ? Humphrey Hyatt. Livery, 1681.
A strake with fret, or a checker-board, between initials and above date, in beaded circle.	**I. H.** 1663.
	S. P.
Two keys in saltire, wards in base, between initials, in very small beaded shield.	**P. H.**
Two rods in saltire, between initials, and above date, in very small diamond.	**F. I.** 66.
A key in pale, between initials and date, in plain shield.	**I. I.** 68 ?
A bird, beneath initials and on right of date, in small beaded circle.	**R. M.** 63. ? Ralph Marsh. Renter Warden, 1657. Upper Warden, 1662. Master, 1665.
	**W. G.** ? William Grainger. Steward, 1620. Renter Warden, 1628. Upper Warden, 1638.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	I. F.* ? John Fullham. Steward, 1613. Renter Warden, 1622. Upper Warden, 1633. Master, 1637, 1642. * This touch, with lion rampant, leopard's head crowned, and buckle, in three small stamps, appears on a paten at East Norton Church, Co. Leicester.
	A. F. ? Andrew Fullham. Renter Warden, 1614.
	S. I.
	T. D. Probably Thomas Dickinson. Livery, 1667.
	N. K. 1663.
A rose-en-soleil, beneath crown, and between letters, in shaped outline.	**S. B.**
Six flowers, between the rays of an estoile, with initials, in small beaded ellipse.	**I. L.** ? John Leeson. Livery, 1689.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	**E. SONNANT.** **I. TAUDIN.** James Tauden. Livery, 1680. Renter Warden, 1700.
A fleur de lys, beneath crown and initials, and between palm branches, in plain ellipse.	**T. H.** ? Thomas Hicks. Livery, 1676. Master, 1698.
	**FRA. LEA.** Francis Lea. Livery, 1664.
	JO. INGLES. 1671. Jonathan Ingles, A member of the Company, who was fined for not serving the various offices.
A mermaid, with initials, in very small beaded circle.	**I. H.** ? Isaac Hadley. Livery, 1668.
A spray of roses, above initials, in small beaded circle.	**C. S.** ? Charles Seabright. Livery, 1685.
Some small object between initials, and beneath date, in small beaded circle.	**I. L.** 63. ? John Lee. Livery, 1669.
Initials above date, in small beaded circle.	**W. C.** 1663. ? William Cropp. Livery, 1667.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A female figure standing, between initials and date, in small beaded ellipse.	**W. A.** 63. ? William Austyn. Livery, 1667.
An ivy bush or tree, between initials, in beaded circle.	**W. I.** ? William Jackson. Livery, 1668.
A crook beneath crown, and between initials and date, in beaded circle.	**R. L.** 1657. ? Robert Lock Livery, 1692.
Two naked boys, beneath sun in splendour, date between figures, and initials on either side, in beaded circle.	**R. H.** 64. ? Richard Heath. Livery, 1676. Steward, 1682. Upper Warden, 1694. Master, 1699.
An interlaced knot, between initials, and beneath foliage, in beaded ellipse.	**H. P.** ? Henry Pight Livery, 1678.
A thistle on stalk, in beaded circle, with initials and date.	**L. F.** 166—.
An eel or serpent, enclosing initials and date, in small beaded circle.	**T. C.** 63.
A griffin's head erased and initials, in shaped outline.	**I. C.** ? Jeremiah Cole. Livery, 1692.
A unicorn, with small rose by his fore foot, a pellet above his nose, and initial above his back, in beaded circle.	**G. A.** ?
A griffin's head erased beneath star, above date, and between initials, in beaded circle.	**S. A.** 66. ? Samuel Attley. Livery, 1667.
A star above and pellet between initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	**B. E.** 1664.
A fountain, between initials, in beaded ellipse.	**T. F.**

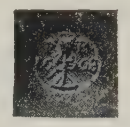
Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A wheat sheaf, between initials, in beaded circle.	**R. M.** ? Richard Mason. Livery, 1667. Renter Warden, 1679.
	WILLIAM BVRTON. Steward, 1668. Renter Warden, 1675. Upper Warden, 1680. Master, 1685.
A pomegranate, between initials, in small beaded ellipse.	**F. L.** Probably a smaller touch of Francis Lea, see page 211.
A pomegranate, in very small ellipse.	Probably another touch of Francis Lea.
An hour glass, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**P. D.** ? Peter Duffield. Livery, 1697.
A spray of leaves, between initials, in beaded ellipse.	**B. P.** ?
A bird, above initials, in small beaded ellipse.	**W. A.** ? William Aylife. Livery, 1667.
A crown, between initials, and above two crescents in beaded circle.	**I. H.** ? Joseph Hopkins. Livery, 1667.
A bell between initials in large beaded ellipse.	**T. B.** ? Thomas Batteson. Livery, 1667.
	R. H. 56. ? Ralph Hulls. Renter Warden, 1671. Upper Warden, 1677. Master, 1682.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A windmill, beneath initials and between 16 and 40, in plain octagon. Above is scratched the date 1640.	**N. M.** 1640.
	**T. S.** ? Thomas Stone. Livery, 1667. Renter Warden, 1685. Upper Warden, 1687, 1690. Master, 1692.
A cock, beneath crown, with initial in beaded circle.	**C.**
A spread eagle, with two heads, between initials, and beneath date, in small beaded circle.	**S. E.** 63.
A man's head, full face crowned, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**I. C.** ? John Cowsey. Livery, 1667.
A lion and a lamb lying down together, beneath initials, in beaded circle.	**D. I.** ? Daniel Ingole. Livery, 1667. Renter Warden, 1681. Upper Warden, 1688.
A cock, between initials, and beneath date, in beaded circle.	**W. W.** 55. ? William Westcott. A member of the Company, who was fined for not serving the various offices.
On a shield, three pears between initials, in beaded circle.	**H. B.**
A talbot passant turned to sinister, beneath initial, in very small beaded circle.	**L.**
A hand grasping an anchor, in beaded circle.	**L. A.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A lion rampant, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**C. T.** ? Charles Tough. Livery, 1667.
Two voided lozenges in pale, between initials and date, in beaded circle.	**W. M.** 1666. ? William Mathews. Steward, 1676. Upper Warden, 1686. Master, 1689.
A man standing beneath a tree between initials, in beaded ellipse.	**W. A.** ? William Adams. Livery, 1668. Upper Warden, 1671.
A portcullis beneath crown, sword and initials, and between two mullets and date, in beaded ellipse.	**H. C.** 66. ? Humphrey Cock. A member of the Company, who was fined for not serving the various offices.
A plough share, beneath initials and above star in small beaded circle.	**H. E.** ?
A sword, hilt to base, beneath crown, and between initials, in small beaded circle.	**E. H.** ? Edward Hawkes. Livery, 1667.
A shield, charged with a cinquefoil, between palm branches, and beneath ducal crown, name above in scroll almost illegible, the whole in plain ellipse.	**PETER** ?
Illegible device, between initials, in beaded circle.	**T. C.**
A crescent, beneath initials, in beaded circle.	**F. G.**
	W. B. ? William Blagrave. Livery, 1664.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A boar, beneath initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	**I. B.** 63, or 65. ? John Bateman. Steward, 1653. Renter Warden, 1663. Upper Warden, 1668. Master, 1670.
Initials above date in very small beaded circle.	**W. I.** 1666. ? William Jones. Steward, 1666, 1667. Renter Warden, 1671. Upper Warden, 1676.
Initials above an estoile issuing out of a crescent, in shaped outline.	**W. M.** ? Wheler Milton. Steward, 1650.
A pellet above initials and beneath date in very small beaded circle.	**T. S.** 1663. ? Thomas Shath.
	VINCENT SILK.
A sword, hilt to base, between initials, in very small beaded circle.	**W. W.**
A spray of leaves, between initials and above date, in very small beaded circle.	**W. P.** 63. ? William Pettiver. Renter Warden, 1674. Upper Warden, 1679.
Large initials, above date, with spray of leaves in background, in beaded circle.	**W. P.** 1655.
Father Time with scythe and hour glass, between initials, in large beaded ellipse.	**W. E.**
A demi male figure winged, with initial, in beaded circle.	**C.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A pelican in her piety above date and with initial, in beaded circle.	**W.** 164—.
Two thistles, beneath initials and above date, in small beaded circle.	**W. W.** 66.
Three roses between initials, in small beaded circle.	**A. W.**
A spray of stalks and fruit between initials, in small beaded circle.	**T. V.**
An antelope's head issuing out of a crown, between initials, in beaded ellipse.	**W. D.** ? William Doveson. Livery, 1667.
On a wreath, a fox's head erased, between initials, in small beaded ellipse.	**T. B.**
A dolphin, above initials, in small beaded circle.	**S. M.**
A harp, between initials, in beaded circle.	**R. A.**
On a wreath, an arm erect, the hand grasping a heart, between initials crowned, in beaded circle.	**T. M.**
A bird volunt, beneath a sun and initials, in small beaded circle.	**T. B.**
	I. N.
Cross keys between initials, in very small beaded circle.	**F. M.**
A knot between initials, in very small beaded circle.	**T. L.**

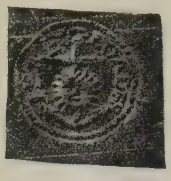
Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A key in pale, between initials, in very small beaded circle.	**I. I.**
	GRADATIM. **A. L.**
A key and hook in saltire, with initials and date, in very small beaded circle.	**I. A.** ? 63.
Some animal (indistinct) in very small beaded circle.	
A cockatrice on cap of estate, between initials, in beaded ellipse.	**R. S.**
	**P. P.** 1668. ? Peter Priest. Livery, 1667.
Initials beneath date, in small beaded shield.	**W. L.** 1668. ? William Langford. Livery, 1679.
	T. V. SPES EST. ? Thomas Vile. Livery, 1669. Steward, 1675.
Initials, beneath 16, and above 68, in very small beaded circle.	**W. D.** 1668.
A peacock in his pride, between initials and above date, in very small beaded circle.	**B. B.** 68.
A spread eagle with two heads, between initials and beneath date, in small beaded circle.	**G. R.** 68.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A rose between initials beneath 16 and above 68, in small beaded circle.	**T. S.** 1668.
A spray of leaves, between initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	**W. P.** 68.
A crook and key in saltire, between initials and date, in small pointed shield.	**I. H.** 68.
A hand grasping a crook, between initials and date, in very small diamond.	**W. A.** ? 68.
A fleur de lys, between date and initials, in small beaded circle.	**W. D.** 63.
A lion rampant, between initials, in beaded circle.	**S. V.**
A hammer, between initials, beneath crown, and above date, in small beaded circle.	**I. I.** 1666.
A wool sack, above initials and beneath date, in small beaded circle.	**I. R.** 63.
A rose slipped, between initials, and beneath two mullets, in beaded circle.	**W. —.**
A sun in splendour, between initials and above date, in small beaded circle.	**I. S.** 1663.
A lion rampant, facing a thistle, beneath initials, in beaded circle.	**I. A.**
A portcullis, beneath initials, in small beaded ellipse.	**R. H.**
	THOMAS TEMPLEMAN. Steward, 1677. Upper Warden, 1695. Master, 1697.
A double knot, between initials, beneath crown and within palm branches.	**S. L.**

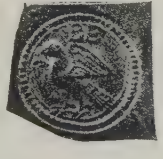
Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
Initials above date, in small beaded circle.	**H. F.** 1668.
	T. E.
A bird bolt in pale, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**E. N.**
A stag's head couped, between date and initials, in beaded circle.	**R. T.** 68.
A globe, with the signs of the zodiac, within names, in beaded circle.	**WILLIAM HALL.**
A pair of scissors half opened, between initials in beaded circle.	**I. T.**
	I. H.
A collier, or man bearing a sack, within names, in beaded circle.	**RICHARD COLLIER.** Livery, 1669.
A thistle, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**I. C.**
A heart transfixed by two arrows, between initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	**L. D.** 1668.
A closed helmet, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**R. M.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	L. DYER.* LONDINI. Lawrance Dyer. Steward, 1657. Upper Warden, 1669. Master, 1675. * This touch appears on a plate at Stoughton Church, Co. Leicester, with the following marks, "London," a rose, and in three small shaped squares, lion passant, leopard's head crowned and a lily.
A fleur de lys, between initials, in beaded circle.	**I. K.**
A crown above date, in small pointed shield, with beaded outline.	77.
A pelican in her piety, between initials, and beneath crescent, in beaded circle.	**F. P.**
A pear, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**W. P.**
 (This touch is struck twice.)	**CHRIS. RAPER.** Christopher Raper. Livery, 1676. Steward, 1680. Renter Warden, 1687, 1688. Upper Warden, 1692. Master, 1694.
A swan, with wings raised, above initials, in beaded circle.	**C. N.**
	IOHN BURTON.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
On a wreath a demi lion rampant, between palm branches, beneath names in scroll surmounted by a crown in irregular outline.	**NICH. HUN[TON.]** Nicholas Hunton. Livery, 1667. Steward, 1670.
Initials in monogram, between two cinquefoils, in small beaded circle.	**C. H.**
In a shield, on a wreath a greyhound's head erased, beneath crown, between palm branches, above are traces of the maker's name, and the word *London*, the whole in ellipse.	**LONDON.**
A castle between initials, in beaded circle.	**T. D.** ? Timothy Drinkwater. Livery, 1676.
A large open crown, and plough, with initials between, within palm branches, in plain ellipse.	**T. A.**
A maiden head crowned, between initials, in beaded circle.	**F. C.**
	R. A.
A lotus flower, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**C. R.**
Bust of a fat boy, between initials, and beneath date, in beaded circle.	**I. M.** 68.
A bird perched on a trumpet, between palm branches, and beneath name in scroll, in ellipse.	**C. HOOPER.**
Some illegible touch.	
Three roses, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**A. W.** A second impression of the stamp on page 217.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A bugle-horn, with star, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**I. G.**
	**IERE. LOADER.** Jeremiah Loader.
A fleur de lys, beneath star, and between initials in very small pointed shield, with beaded edge.	**E. G.**
A stork, beneath initials and above date, in small beaded circle.	**R. P.** 71.
Neptune, with his trident, riding on a sea horse, beneath initials, in beaded circle.	**H. N.**
A skull beneath a crown, and between initials each crowned, in ellipse.	**R. B.**
St. George and the dragon, between palm branches, and beneath initials in ellipse.	**W. H.**
Venus on a shell on the waves, between initials and date, in very small beaded ellipse.	**R. W.** 69.
A sleeved arm couped erect, the hand grasping a scroll, within names in beaded circle.	**DAVID BVDDEN.**
An ostrich, beneath initials, and within palm branches, in plain ellipse.	**G. C.**
Some small object, above initials, and between date, in very small circle.	**R. S.** 69.
A well, with windlass, between initials, in beaded circle.	**R. I.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	W. SMITH. LONDON.
On a shield, a sun beneath a crown, between palm branches, names above in scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.	**WILLIAM PAXTON.** Livery, 1676. Steward, 1681. Master, 1696.
T above W, between date and five stars, in dotted octagon with concave sides.	**T. W.** 70.
	I. I. 1670.
On a shield, three crowns between palm branches, and beneath crown, names above in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse.	**JOHN WOOD POTT.**
An open sinister hand erect, between initials and beneath crown, in beaded circle.	**I. C.**
Two sceptres in saltire, with bird, between initials, beneath crown and above date.	**T. H.** 1670.
A saltire between initials, in very small lozenge.	**E. H.**
An illegible device in shield, between palm branches, names above in scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.	**ROGER ———**
The worm of a still, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**I. S.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A large crown, above initials, in beaded circle.	**R. G.**
A lion passant on a shield, between palm branches, names above in scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.	**THOMAS TAYLOR.** Livery, 1681. Master, 1704, 1716.
A sun in splendour rising from clouds, between initials in small beaded circle.	**I. C.**
	JOSEPH PARKER. Steward, 1679.
A closed helmet between initials, and beneath date, in very small pointed shield, with beaded outline.	**D. B.** 1670.
Three fleur de lys, between palm branches, beneath names in scroll under crown, in large beaded circle.	**B. VOKINS.**
A roe buck, beneath initials, in beaded circle.	**L. R.** or **I. R.**
A hand extended grasping a thistle or rose, between palm branches, beneath names in scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.	Two names, indistinct.
	**B. E.**
A hammer, between initials, and above harp, in beaded ellipse.	**I. N.**
Three trees, beneath initials, in beaded circle.	**I. G.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	E. D. 1672.
A bird beneath crescent and initials and between palm branches, in plain ellipse.	**S. W.**
A flaming heart, beneath crown, and between initials in small beaded circle.	**I. B.**
Name on scroll, beneath crown, and above mitre between palm branches, in large beaded circle.	**I. WIDDOWES.**
	R. H.
A shepherd holding his crook, with sheep and dog, between initials, in beaded circle.	**W. R.**
	THO. HVNT.
A hand extended grasping a fleur de lys, between palm branches, beneath names in scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.	**IONAS BOTHWELL.**
A harp, beneath initials, in small beaded ellipse.	**S. W.**
The device of the eagle and child, beneath name and date in scrolls, and between palm leaves, in plain ellipse.	**IOHN ALLEN.** **ANNO** 1671. Livery, 1679. Upper Warden, 1697.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A palm tree, between initials, in beaded circle.	**E. L.**
A dove, bearing an olive branch, beneath initials, and above date, in small beaded ellipse.	**S. I.** 75.
	RO. WOOD. Robert Wood. Livery, 1678. Steward, 1684 Renter Warden, 1691. Upper Warden, 1698. Master, 1701.
Father Time, with scythe and hour glass, between initials, in beaded ellipse.	**I. P.**
Indistinct, perhaps child and dog, beneath names and address in scrolls, and between palm branches, in plain ellipse.	**EDWARD RELFE. LONDON.**
A heart, between palm branches and initials, and beneath crown, in beaded ellipse.	**W. M.**
	WILL. HOWARD. William Haward or Haword. Renter Warden, 1693. Upper Warden, 1700. Master, 1702.
A Cupid with bow and arrow, between palm branches, beneath name in curved scroll, in plain ellipse.	**W. ADKINSON.**
A dolphin embowed, between palm branches, above initials in monogram, and beneath date and crown, in plain ellipse.	**C. C.** 1672.
A large pellet, between initials, and beneath crown, in small beaded circle.	**L. W.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A grasshopper, beneath names in scrolls, and between palm branches, in plain ellipse.	**RALPH HOLLS.**
	MABB ERLE.
	T. R. 1672. **CHARING CROSSE.**
A pink, between initials and date, in very small beaded circle.	**P. L.** 72.
A mowed snake on shield, beneath names on scrolls, and between palm branches, in plain ellipse.	**RIC. MODSON.**
An arrow and key in pale, between initials, and above date, in small heart, with beaded outline.	**S. Q.** 73.
Figure of Samson grasping two pillars, beneath names in curve, the whole in floriated ellipse.	**DANIEL MASON.**
	ROBERT GREGGE. 1673. Livery, 1678. Steward, 1683.
A man's or bull's head, in very small beaded circle.	

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Three hearts, one and two, between initials, and within palm branches, and beneath crown, the whole in plain ellipse.	**G. H.**
A hand grasping a crook, between date and initials, in very small pointed shield.	**M. W.** 73.
	IOHN REDSHAW.
A tulip-flower, between initials and date, in very small beaded circle.	**C. R.** 74.
Three fleur de lys, two and one, between initials, and within palm branches, and beneath a crown on a cushion, in large beaded circle.	**W. S.**
	B. T.
	THO. SKIN. LONDON. 73.
A pair of scales, beneath initials, in small beaded circle.	**I. W.**
An alembic and bell, in beaded circle.	

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A man standing behind a tun holding a bunch of grapes and hammer, between palm branches, and beneath names in plain ellipse.	**THO. MIDDLETON** ?
	IAMES TREW.
A shield bearing three piles, beneath names in scrolls, and date, and between palm branches, in plain ellipse.	**EGERTON BRYAM.** 74.
A griffin's head erased, beneath crown, and between palm branches, some indistinct words above, the whole in ellipse.	**——ARD S——YD.**
A cross pattée, between initials and date, in small beaded circle.	**H. Q.** 1674.
A fruit tree, between initials, and above date, in very small beaded circle.	**I. S.** 74.
A wheat sheaf, between two stars and beneath crown, within a double beaded ellipse containing names.	**SAMVEL HAND.**
	THOMAS RIDDING. Livery, 1685. Renter Warden, 1697.
Indistinct, apparently a seal with a fish on his back, between palm branches, beneath names in curved scroll, the whole in ellipse.	**FRA. DURNFORD.**
A mill on stream, with wheel, beneath initials, in beaded circle.	**F. M.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	I. IACOMB. Josiah Jacomb. Livery, 1669. Steward, 1675.
	IOHN LEESON. LONDINI. Livery, 1663. Upper Warden, 1675. Master, 1680.
A cat, between palm branches, beneath names in curved scroll, the whole in plain ellipse.	**HENRY PRATT.**
An elephant's head erased, between palm branches, and beneath names in curved scroll, in plain ellipse.	**T. SAVNDERS.**
An acorn, between initials, and beneath crown, in beaded octagon.	**W. A.**
A ship, in front of an anchor, between initials, and beneath *London* in curved scroll, in beaded ellipse.	**H. H. LONDON.**
A boar's head couped, above initials, in very small beaded circle.	**H. F.**
A hare courant, above initials, between palm branches, and beneath *London* in scroll, in plain ellipse.	**S. F. LONDON.**
A duck, beneath initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	**I. E.** 75.
A hare courant, names above and beneath in curved scrolls, and above date, in beaded octagon.	**GEORGE HALE.** 1675.
A tun, above initials, and beneath date, in very small beaded octagon.	**F. W.** 75.

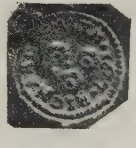
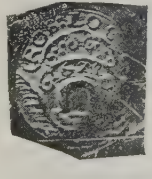
Makers' Marks	Names and Dates.
A spray of leaves, between initials, and above date, in very small beaded diamond.	**C. T.** 75.
A phœnix, between palm branches, and beneath names in scroll, in plain ellipse.	**WILL. ONLY.**
	IOHN RAWLINSON. LONDINI.
Two stars above and beneath initials in very small beaded circle.	**I. K.**
A globe on a stand, with names and date round, in beaded circle.	**IOHN SNOBELL.** 75.
	IOHN SMITH. 1657. Steward, 1656.
Three horse shoes, between initials and date, in beaded circle.	**H. I.** 75.
A stag tripping between palm branches, and beneath names (indistinct) and *London* in scrolls, in ellipse.	**——ON. LONDON.**
A man on horseback, between names, and *Charing Cross*, in four curved scrolls.	**IOHN TEAL. CHARING CROSS.** Livery, 1685. Steward, 1690.
	IOHN HVLLS. LONDINI.* Livery, 1685. Master, 1709.
	* This touch, with I. crowned in shaped shield, appears on a plate at Saxelby Church, Co. Leicester.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
An antelope's head couped, between initials, and above date, in beaded circle.	**E. I.** 1675.
A pomegranate, between initials and above date, in small beaded circle.	**T. S.** 1675.
A pomegranate, between initials and above date, in very small beaded circle. This is similar to but smaller than the last touch.	**T. S.** 1675.
	THO. KING. 167—. Thomas King. Livery, 1681. Steward, 1687.
A wrench, beneath initials and above date, in small roped circle.	**O. R.** 76.
	FRA. KNIGHT. Francis Knight. Livery, 1685. Steward, 1692.
Two cocks respectant, between palm branches, beneath crown, and name and *Londini* in scrolls, in plain ellipse.	**I. COX. LONDINI.**
Three tulips, beneath initials and above date, in beaded circle.	**T. R.** 76.
On a small shield, a lozenge between initials and date.	**A. R.** 76.
A winged griffin, between palm branches and beneath names in scrolls, in irregular ellipse.	**HELLEN MORSE**?

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	G. C. 1676.
A key in pale, between initials and four lozenges, in small beaded circle.	**T. G.**
On a crowned shield between palm branches, a lion's head erased, between initials, with date on crown, the whole in plain ellipse.	**H. B.** 1676.
A key in pale, between initials and date, in very small beaded shield.	**D. H.** 76.
On small shield, between palm shoots, the arms of the City of London, beneath initials, in small beaded circle.	**I. G.**
A branching tree, between initials, and above date in small beaded circle.	**P. H.** 76.
	THO. DEACON.
A heart on an anchor, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**G. V.**
Three tuns, between palm branches, and beneath names and date in curved scrolls, in irregular ellipse.	**IOSEPH FENTON. LONDON.** 76.
A castle, between initials, beneath mullet, and above date, in small beaded circle.	**I. P.** 76.

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Three fleur de lys, and the same number of stars, between palm branches, beneath names in scroll, in plain ellipse.	**T. CVTLER.**
Three trees, one and two, above initials, in beaded circle.	**H. L.**
A peacock in his pride, between palm branches, beneath names in scrolls, in plain ellipse.	**WILL. HVRST.**
A hand holding a quill pen, beneath initials, and above date, in beaded circle.	**H. P.** 1677.
	L. ADAMS.
A beacon, between initials and date, in small plain circle.	**T. H.** 1676.
Some small object, between initials and date, in very small diamond.	**I. I.** 77.
	ROBERT MORSE. LONDON. Livery, 1709.
Two keys in saltire, wards in chief, above initials in small beaded circle.	**I. H.**
	MOSES WEST. LONDON.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A goat, between six stars and initials, and above *London*, in beaded circle.	**R. T. LONDON.**
A crown, between two crossed plumes of ostrich feathers, beneath names in beaded scroll, the whole in plain ellipse.	**TO. SHARL.**
	SA. MABBS. LONDON. Livery, 1685.
Two trefoils joined by a loop in pale, between initials, and date, in very small beaded diamond.	**W. W.** 77.
A maiden head crowned, between initials, in beaded circle.	**I. P.**
Initials, with some indistinct marks, in beaded ellipse.	**W. K.**
A star of eight points, between initials, date above and beneath, in small beaded diamond.	**R. D.** 1677.
	IO. CASTLE. LONDON.
A man standing, in a grove of trees, between palm branches, names above and some indistinct word below, in curved scrolls.	**ED. GROVES.** ? **LONDON.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	IO. DOVE. John Dove. Livery, 1684. Renter Warden, 1703. Upper Warden, 1713.
A crown, above initials and date, in very small beaded shield.	**T. T.** 77.
A two handled pot, beneath star and initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	**I. L.** 1678.
	DA. BARTON. Daniel Barton. Livery, 1678. Steward, 1684. Renter Warden, 1692. Upper Warden, 1699.
Three stars above and one between initials, above date, in small beaded circle.	**I. W.** 1678.
A bishop's mitre, between palm branches, with Christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOHN STRIBLEHILL.**
	**RICHARD SMITH.** 1677. Livery, 1684. Steward, 1688. Renter Warden, 1696. Upper Warden, 1702. Master, 1705.
On a crowned shield, between palm branches, a lion or talbot passant, names above in curved scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.	**HENRY HATCH.**
	**ROB. LOCK.** 1678. Livery, 1692.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A spread eagle with two heads, beneath a crown, between palm branches, names above and beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.	**THOMAS LEACH.**
A fox carrying off a goose, beneath initials, in beaded circle.	**I. C.**
Two angels, with swords guarding the Tree of Life, in double beaded octagon, containing names and date.	**FRA. PARADICE.** 78.
Two teazles, between palm branches, beneath names in curved scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.	**IONAT. BONKIN.**
Probably a trivet, between palm branches, Christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM MORS.**
A skull and cross bones, between initials, in beaded circle, on the upper edge of which is a porcupine.	**F. L.**
	W. V. 78.
A fleur de lys, beneath initials, and between date, in very small beaded shield.	**I. N.** 76.
A windmill, between initials, in beaded circle.	**R. E.*** * This touch appears on a plate at Hose Church, Co. Leicester, with the following marks, rose crowned, and in four small shapes, R. E., leopard's face, lion passant, and buckle.
A winged Pegasus, above initials, in beaded circle.	**W. G.**
A horse passant, between initials, beneath crown, and above date, in beaded circle.	**H. P.**? 1678.

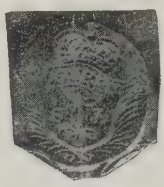
Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
Perhaps the Royal Exchange, above initials, in beaded circle.	**C. R.**
A maiden's head crowned, above dagger, and between palm branches, beneath names in curved scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.	**IER. COLE.**
Three roundels, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**I. P.**
A cross florée, between initials and date, in very small scallop edged diamond.	**R. E.** 78.
A lion passant, above some indistinct letters in monogram, between palm branches, in beaded circle.	?
	DAN. BLACKWELL.
On a wreath, a belled hawk, beneath crown, between initials, and with date, in beaded circle.	**F. F.** 79.
A fleur de lys, between date and initials, in small beaded circle.	**W. P.** 79.
Initials in monogram, within a frame of ostrich feathers crossed and tied, in plain circle.	**I. B.**
A wheat sheaf, beneath crown, and between palm branches, names above in curved scroll.	? **S. KIMSTED.**
A hand bell, between initials, and above date in small beaded circle.	**T. W.** 1679.
Initials within some device, perhaps a coiled snake, in small beaded circle.	**T. C.**

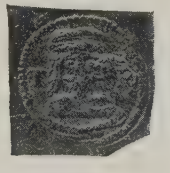
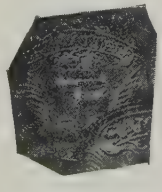
Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A man with staff, no doubt a porter, within palm branches and date, and beneath names in curved scroll, the whole in plain ellipse.	**LVKE PORTER.** 79.
	WILL. FLY. William Fly. Livery, 1691.
A thistle, with a bird perched on each leaf, beneath crown, between initials, in plain ellipse.	**I. H.**
Three crosses patée, one and two, between initials, in small circle with ornamental border.	**A. R.**
	N. R. 1679.
Three lozenges, with date above and initials beneath, in small beaded circle.	**N. I.** or **I. I.** 79
A leopard's head, between palm branches, and beneath name in curved scroll, in plain ellipse.	**RANDALL.**
	WILLIAM TIBBING.
Initials, beneath crescent and two stars, and above date, in small beaded shield.	**W. N.** 87.

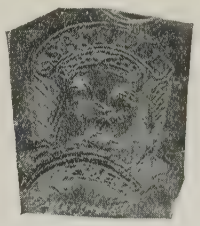
Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
Three cranes, one and two, between initials, in beaded ellipse.	**E. T.**
A mermaid, between initials, in very small circle.	**I. S.**
An arm erect, the hand grasping some object, beneath names in curved scroll, in beaded circle.	**WILLIAM HALL.**
On a wreath, a bird, between initials, and beneath date, in small beaded circle.	**B. C.** 1651.
A plough, beneath initials, and above date, in very small beaded circle.	**F. P.** 1680.
A closed helmet, above initials and date, in very small beaded shield.	**W. H.** 87.
An ass's head erased, above bugle horn, and beneath names, in beaded circle.	**INAS.** ? **BETTS.**
A pair of shears, between date and initials, in beaded circle.	**H. T.** 80.
	IAQUES TAVDIN. **H. SONNANT.**
A spur, between palm branches, christian name above, and surname beneath in curved scrolls, in irregular ellipse.	**FRANCIS KNIGHT.**
On a crowned shield, between palm branches, a cinquefoil, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**RICHARD SHURMES.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	THOMAS CLARKE. Livery, 1685. Renter Warden, 1699. Upper Warden, 1706. Master, 1711.
A hand grasping a thistle, beneath indistinct name, in beaded circle.	**G——TT.**
A fleur de lys, between date and initials, in beaded circle.	**I. P.** 1680.
Three lions rampant in fess, above four roundels, and between palm branches, and beneath names, and *Londini* in curved scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.	**A. PICKFAT. LONDINI.**
A rose-en-soleil, beneath crown, and between initials, indistinct.	**T.—**
On a shield, a fesse indented, between three cross crosslets fitchée, between palm branches and christian name above.	**WILLIAM**
Two swords in saltire beneath crown, and between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM CROOKES.**

SECOND TOUCH PLATE.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	OLD P[ARR.] **R. P. AGED** 152.
A plough, between six roundels and beneath names in curved scroll, in beaded ellipse.	**G. SMITH.**
Some device, between palm branches, beneath names in curved scrolls, in plain ellipse.	**LVKE BVRTON** ?
A hand grasping a mace, between initials, in beaded circle.	**C. R.**
A snail crawling, beneath large ducal coronet, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM [DON]NE.**
	**S. LAWRENCE.** **S. L.**
A sugar loaf, between date and initials, in small beaded circle.	**M. G.** 76.
A goat's head erased and gorged with a coronet, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**W. M.**
A spray of leaves with acorn, between initials, in beaded circle.	**F. D.**
Figures of St. George and the Dragon, beneath sun, in beaded ellipse. Indistinct.	No initials.

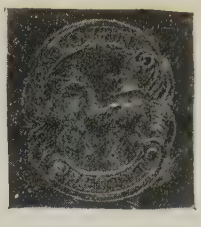
Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	T. S.
A key in pale, wards in chief, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**I. M.**
A flaming beacon, between palm branches, beneath names in curved scroll, within beaded ellipse.	**THO. DEACON.** As on First Touch Plate. See page 234.
A grasshopper beneath a crown, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls, between palm branches, in shaped outline.	**EDWARD [RAN]DALL.** Livery, 1692. Renter Warden, 1711.
Six mullets, three, two, and one, beneath crown and between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOHN BONVILE.**
In an ornamental shield, between palm branches, a unicorn's head erased, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOSEPH ROOKER.**
	**T. R.**
Figures of Gog and Magog, on either side of large bell, name above in curved scroll.	**I. SAYEDS.**
	**T. WATTERER. LONDON.** Livery, 1686. Steward, 1693. Renter Warden, 1701. Upper Warden, 1709.

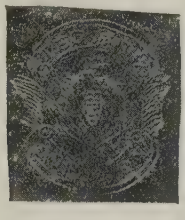
Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A skull, beneath a crown, names above, in beaded ellipse.	**GILES SEDGWICK.**
A Catherine wheel, beneath a crown, and between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**HENRY SIBLETT.**
A dagger in pale, hilt in base, name (indistinct) above in curved scroll, in beaded ellipse.	**H. WI—**
Three cinquefoils, between palm branches, name above in curved scroll, the whole in plain ellipse.	**N. GOSLER.**
	**SAMVELL [HANCO]CK.** Livery, 1689. Renter Warden, 1704. Upper Warden, 1714.
On a wreath, a demi-lion rampant, holding some object in his paws, between palm branches, names above and *London* beneath in curved scrolls, in plain ellipse.	**NICH. HVNTON. LONDON.**
A man at arms, holding boar's head on a pike, between initials and date, in beaded circle.	**W. A.** 82.
Initials, above date, and beneath floral ornament, in beaded circle.	**I. C.** 1683
A crescent, between initials, and beneath two mullets, in small beaded circle.	**I. K.**
A standing figure with crook, initial and date, in small plain circle.	**E.** 1681.

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Perhaps two fishes in fesse, beneath initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	**R. H.** 1682.
Large initials, above star, in shaped shield.	**B. C.**
A spiral or snake, in a beaded circle.	No initials.
A heart and inverted pear, beneath initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	**I. P.** 83.
On a shield, between palm branches, a hare sejant, her paws on a wheat sheaf, beneath names and *London* in curved scrolls, in ellipse.	**ED. WICKS. LONDON.**
An eagle perched on cord of a bugle horn, between palm branches, name above in curved scroll, in ellipse.	**WIL—**
On a shield, between palm branches, a sea horse, christian name above and surname (indistinct) beneath, in curved scrolls.	**SAMVEL ——TON.**
A rose, between palm branches, beneath initials, with *London* above in curved scroll, in plain ellipse.	**A. S. LONDON.**
A stirrup, with leather, between *Lon—dini*, and initials, in beaded circle.	**R. S. LONDINI.**
A four petalled flower, between initials and date, in very small shield.	**I. S.** 83.
	[ANTHONY] IAMES. Livery, 1685. Upper Warden, 1708. Master, 1713.
A horse and cart, with christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls, in beaded circle.	**IAMES CARTER.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A hen and chickens above initials, in circle.	**I. I.**
A winged figure standing and holding some object, above initials, in beaded circle.	**T. P.**
A large crown, above ox, and beneath name in curved scroll, within ellipse.	—— **FORD.**
A daisy slipped and leaved between initials, in beaded circle.	**R. G.**
A female head crowned, between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, in ellipse.	**RICHARD SMALLPIECE.**
A man shooting an arrow from a bow, between palm leaves and initials, beneath *London* in scroll, the whole in ellipse.	**P. M. LONDON.**
A hand bell, between palm branches, beneath names and above some word in curved scrolls, in irregular ellipse.	**THO. WRIGHT.**
On a shield between palm branches, a lion rampant his sinister paw on a thistle, names above in curved scrolls, in plain ellipse.	**WILL. LONG.**
A girl's head and bust affrontée, between initials, in beaded circle.	**G. G.**
Two thistles erect, between palm leaves, and beneath some word, in plain ellipse.	
Perhaps a man kneeling on a pyre, above initial and date, in beaded circle.	**L.** 1684.
A sun in splendour, between each ray a roundel, between small palm branches, christian name above (obliterated) and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	—— **SAVNDERS.**

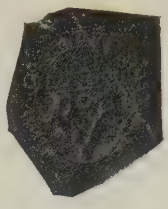
Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A bird cage between initials, in beaded circle.	**F. F.**
	THOMAS MARSHALL.
A rhinoceros, between six roundels, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, in plain ellipse.	**IOSEPH PIDDEL.**
Device showing Adam and Eve and the Temptation, above some obliterated word in curved scroll, the whole in plain ellipse.	**—BRAT—**
An eagle rising, perched upon a crown, between palm branches, and beneath names in curved scroll, in plain ellipse.	**ED. WILLETT.**
Device showing two children beneath tree gathering fruit, initials between children, and *Cormett* beneath in curved scroll, the whole in plain ellipse.	**I. C. CORMETT.**
A lock and key, beneath initials and above date, in beaded circle.	**T. L.** 84.
An eagle rising, perched upon a crown, between palm branches and beneath names (very indistinct) in curved scroll, in ellipse.	Perhaps **ED. LATT.** or perhaps another impression of Ed. Willett's touch.
A dagger, hilt in base, between initials, in very small plain shield.	**C. O.**
Apparently a winged angel, within palm leaves crossed and tied, and above *London*, in circle.	**LONDON.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
 This touch is repeated.	**IOHN PETTIT.**
An estoile of many points, each alternate point bearing an estoile, within names and date, in beaded circle.	**IOHN SHAKLE.** 1685.
A fleur de lys issuing from a castle, between nine roundels, within palm leaves, and beneath names in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM NICHOLLS.**
A worm from a still, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**E. A.**
A shepherd seated, with crook and sheep, and tree with initials on each side of trunk, in small beaded circle.	**S. S.**
A tankard, between date, and above initials, in small beaded circle.	**T. S.** 85.
Large initials, above date, in small beaded circle.	**I. M.** 85.
A sinister hand, the forefinger and thumb grasping a seal, between initials and beneath date, in small beaded circle.	**I. D.** 1685.
A griffin statant, beneath initials, in beaded circle.	**C. R.**
A dragon's head erased, between palm branches, and beneath names in curved scroll, in plain ellipse.	**I. NICHOL.**

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A portcullis, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in shaped outline.	**EDWARD ROBERTS.**
	IOHN LAWRANCE. Livery, 1691. Steward, 1698. Renter Warden, 1710. Upper Warden, 1719. Master, 1723.
A spear head in pale, between two stars and initials, and above date, in very small beaded circle.	**I. S.** 1685.
	**THO. SMITH. LONDON.**
A hand crowned, grasping a key, within palm branches, names above in curved scrolls, in shaped outline.	**THO. CARY.**
A cock, beneath a large crown and date, with christian name above and surname beneath, in curved beaded scrolls.	**IOHN COURSEY.** 86.
	HEN. ADAMS. PICKADILLY. Livery, 1692. Renter Warden, 1713. Upper Warden, 1721. Master, 1724.
A spray of leaves, between initials, and date, in very small beaded circle.	**I. D.** 86.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	THO. PADDON. LONDON.
On a wreath, a lion sejant his dexter paw on a key, beneath initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	**W. B.** 85.
An hour glass or inkstand, with initial and beneath date, in very small beaded circle.	**N.** 1687.
	THOMAS SMITH. Livery, 1684. Steward, 1684. Renter Warden, 1689. Master, 1703.
A shield ermine, on a bend three closed helmets, in beaded circle.	
A cock, between initials and beneath date, in small beaded circle.	**W. W.** 86.
An alembic and worm, between initials and above date in beaded circle.	**I. W.** 86.
Four figures, perhaps the stoning of St. Stephen, beneath initials, in very small beaded circle.	**D. S.**
	DANIEL PARKER. Livery, 1686. Steward, 1694. Upper Warden, 1710.

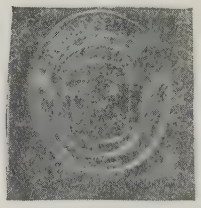
Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A winged arrow, point to base, between palm branches, and beneath name in curved scroll, with date.	**CHARLES** 86.
A lion rampant, beneath a crown and two mullets, with christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS ROBERTS.**
Large initials, beneath cinquefoil and two roundels, and above star and two pellets, in small beaded circle.	**W. B.**
A lily, between initials, and beneath large crown, in beaded circle.	**E. W.**
Initials, between two stars, in very small diamond, with border ornamented with triangles.	**T. B.**
A robed standing figure, with staff, perhaps Moses, or a palmer, beneath names and above *London* in curved scrolls, the whole in beaded ellipse.	**WILL. HALL. LONDON.**
	RICHARD WHITE. 89. Livery, 1695. Steward, 1702. Renter Warden, 1717. Upper Warden, 1725. Master, 1729. Beadle, 1744. Died, 1750.
Initials, beneath rose and two roundels, and above some ornament, in very small beaded circle.	**H. I.**
A wheel of Fortune, between initials, and above *London* in scroll, in beaded circle.	**O. E. LONDON.**
On a wreath, a demi-boar rampant, between palm branches, and beneath names, in curved scrolls, in plain circle.	**N. SHORTGRAVE.**

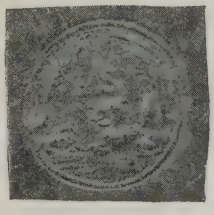
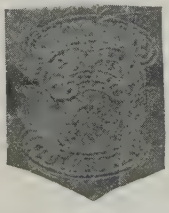
Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A wheat sheaf, within a crown between initials, in small beaded circle.	**I. V.**
	**IOHN FRENCH.** 1687. **LONDON.**
A sovereign throned and crowned, perhaps Queen Elizabeth, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**RICHARD [PO]PE.**
A clasped book, beneath a heart and palm branches, and above date, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**IOHN CAMBRIDGE.** 1687.
An eagle rising on a globe, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse.	**ROBERT NICHOLS.**
	IAMES TISOE.
A dove perched on a nowed snake, between palm branches, names above in curved scroll, the whole in plain ellipse.	**IO. STILE.**
A lion rampant to sinister, his dexter paw on a harp, beneath crown and initials and above date in large beaded circle.	**L. H.** 1689.
A dexter hand holding rose, stalked and leaved, between initials, in beaded circle. This touch is repeated.	**A. C.**

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Three horse shoes, between initials, date, and three roundels, in beaded circle.	**F. P.** 89.
	IOHN HOLT. LONDON.
	F. CASTLE. LONDON.
A crown above a trout, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOHN TROVT.**
A ship in full sail, between palm branches, names above and *London* beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IO. COOPER. LONDON.**
	CHARLES HVLSE. 90.
A rose, beneath initials, and between palm branches, *London* above in curved scrolls, in plain ellipse.	**E. S. LONDON.**
A rose between initials, with S. above and O. beneath, in very small circle. Probably another touch of the preceding maker.	**E. S.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A wheat sheaf, above a Runic knot, christion name above and surname (obliterated) beneath in curved scrolls, in plain ellipse.	**SAMVEL——**
An hour glass, between initials, and six pellets, in very small beaded circle.	**W. E.**
Initials in monogram, in very small beaded circle.	**T. A. O. B.**
Two female busts facing each other, beneath a crown, and above initials in beaded circle.	**E. M.**
A swan, with wings addosed, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS COWDERO.**
	IOHN BASKERVILE. Livery, 1695.
A triangle, beneath initials, in very small shield.	**F. W.** or **F. M.**
A nude figure of Venus, standing on a shell on the waves, with initials, in beaded ellipse.	**F. C.**
Three pears between the same number of roundels, beneath date, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IAMES BRETTELL.** 1690.
A seven branched candlestick, with date, names and *London* below in curved beaded scroll, in beaded ellipse.	**IOHN OLFNER. LONDON.** 89.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	SAMVEL IACKSON. Renter Warden, 1673. Upper Warden, 1678. Master, 1684, 1687, 1690. 1700, 1714.
A vase of flowers, beneath names, in curved beaded scroll, in beaded ellipse.	**IOHN LAVGHTON.**
On a shield, three coiled snakes, between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**DANIEL WILSON.**
A cock holding up left foot, facing a fox sejant, beneath initials and five mullets, and above date, in beaded ellipse.	**R. W.** 1692.
	WILLIAM BRAVELL. 92.
A rose and two buds between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in curved outline.	**WILLIAM CLARKE.**
On a shield, three voided lozenges, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**BENIAMIN WHITAKER.**
A lion rampant, bearing an orb, in beaded circle.	**I. G.** 92.
A stag tripping, between palm branches, names and *London* above in curved scroll, in plain ellipse.	**I. COOK. LONDON.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	IOHN DONNE. Livery, 1694. Steward, 1700. Renter Warden, 1716. Upper Warden, 1723. Master, 1723.
A fox statant, beneath initials, and between date, in beaded circle.	**I. S.** 92. ? J. Shorey. Livery, 1692. Steward, 1698. Renter Warden, 1712. Upper Warden, 1720.
	I. K. **IOHN KENTON.** Steward, 1694. Renter Warden, 1702. Upper Warden, 1711.
	WILLIAM SANDYS. Livery, 1703.
	**THO. LEAPIDGE.** **LONDON.** Thomas Leapidge. Livery, 1696.
A goat beneath a ducal coronet, between two palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scroll.	**IAMES SURTIES.**

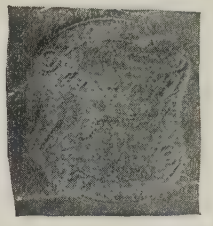
Makers' Marks	Names and Dates.
	IOHN PAGE. Livery, 1697.
A duck, beneath date, christian name above and surname (almost obliterated) beneath, in curved beaded scrolls.	**PHILLIP ——CK.** 1690.
A bee, between initials and date, in beaded circle.	**T. B.** 93.
A Prince of Wales's plume, between palm branches, with date, and names above, the whole in beaded ellipse.	**WILLIAM SMITH.** 92.
A double headed eagle, beneath a crown and crossed staves, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, with a rose on each side, in beaded ellipse.	**IOHN PEER** ?
	**I. S.**
A hammer, between initials and date, in small beaded circle.	**T. P.** 93.
	**ROBERT TITTERTON.** 1698.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A worm and syringe, beneath initials and above date, in small beaded circle.	**W. C.** 93.
A giant, between initials and date, in small beaded circle.	**E. M.** 91.
	WILLIAM ——LEY. Perhaps William Ridgley Livery, 1699. Upper Warden, 1731.
On a shield, a chevron between three battle axes, beneath initials, in beaded circle.	**F. B.**
A marigold, and two ears of barley, in pale, between palm branches, beneath a sun six pellets and initials, in plain ellipse.	**H. M.*** * This touch appears on a plate at Cadeby Church, Co. Leicester, with the following marks, X crowned, rose crowned between two leaves, in oval beneath "London," in four oblong shapes, lion passant above three pellets, cinquefoil between three pellets, leopard's head crowned, and H. M.
	IOHN ELDERTON. 169-. Livery, 1696. Renter Warden, 1720. Upper Warden, 1728. Master, 1731.
A lion passant, beneath a tent, on the field eight pellets, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls. The arms of the Merchant Taylors' Company.	**CHARLES CRANLEY.**

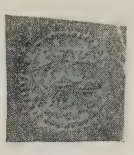
Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A demi-lion rampant, between small palm branches, and above names, in curved scrolls.	**T. WINCHCOMBE.**
A hen and chickens, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved beaded scrolls.	**HARRY GOODMAN.**
A standing figure of Justice bearing sword and scales, between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**BENIAMIN BOYDEN.**
A cock between initials, in beaded circle.	**I. C.**
A fox leaping over a heart, beneath initials, in small beaded circle.	**I. R.**
Seven stars, within double beaded elliptical band, containing names.	**IOSIAH ——R.**
An arm issuing from clouds, the hand grasping a dagger, beneath names in beaded circle.	**GEO. HAMMOND.**
	SAMVELL NEWBY.
A boat, with main sail set, and man in bows, beneath moon and seven stars, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved beaded scrolls.	**MARTIN BROWNE.**
A blazing castle, between date and names, in plain circle.	**GEORGE CANBY.** 95.
A nude dwarf bearing a palm branch in his dexter hand, with names, in beaded ellipse.	**JOHN HEATH.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A spray with an acorn, between initials and date, in small beaded circle.	**R. I.** 96.
The Monument, between names, and within a wreath of leaves, in plain ellipse.	**IOSEPH SMITH.**
	THOMAS SPRING.
A barrel, beneath initials, in small beaded circle.	**C. M.**
Initials, beneath rose, and above bird, in very small shield.	**I. H.**
Perhaps a doll, beneath crown, and between date and initials, in small beaded circle.	**L. C.** 95.
Initials, on a wheel, in small beaded circle.	**S. B.**
A mailed arm, the hand bearing a sphere, between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved beaded scrolls.	**HENRY BRILL.**
A nude boy, holding a heart and pansy, with date, between palm branches, names above and *London* beneath, in curved scrolls.	**W. CLARK.** 96. **LONDON.**
A crescent, beneath rainbow, and above initials, in small beaded ellipse.	**I. P.**
A squirrel sejant, beneath crown, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM DIMOCKE.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
Three stars and date in very small beaded circle, within names, in small plain circle.	**GEORGE EVERARD.** 96.
A rose on an anchor between two stars, within palm branches, name above in curved scroll.	**W. ATLEE.**
A sun in splendour, beneath crown, and between palm branches, name above in curved scroll, the whole in beaded ellipse.	**H. BRASTED.**
A dolphin, beneath crown, and above date, christian name above and surname beneath, in beaded scrolls.	**RICHARD CLARKE.** 96.
On a shield barry ermine and —— a lion rampant, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOHN GISBERNE.**
A wheel between initials, and above date, in very small beaded circle.	**I. G.** 1697.
A leopard's head jessant-de-lys, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IABEZ HARRIS.**
On a wreath, a griffin ducally gorged, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in beaded ellipse.	**GEORGE NORTH.**
	WILLIAM ELLWOOD. 97. Livery, 1697. Renter Warden, 1722. Upper Warden, 1730. Master, 1733.
A lion rampant between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**SOLOMON ISMPSON.** No doubt a misprint for Simpson.

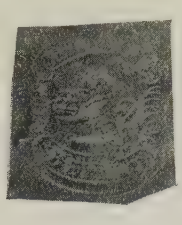
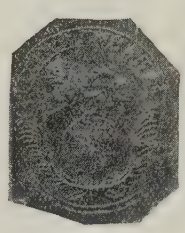
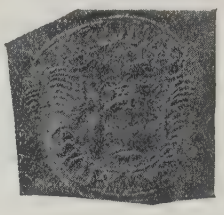
Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	IOSEPH BOWDEN.
	**IOHN SOMMERS.** Livery, 1734. Steward, 1743. Renter Warden, 1747. Upper Warden, 1756.
Initials between date, in very small beaded diamond.	**A. W.** 1698.
Star between initials, with cinquefoil and part of date above and part beneath, in small beaded diamond.	**I. T.*** 1698. * This touch appears on a flagon at Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake Church, Co. Leicester, with the following marks, X crowned, sword between W. R., in four small shapes, lion passant, golden fleece fleur de lis, and one illegible.
A lion rampant, between initials in very small circle.	**R. W.**
Device London Stone, within name and date, in plain ellipse.	**HOWARD STONE.** 98.
Two hearts, beneath initials and above date, in small beaded circle.	**W. P.** 98.
	THOMAS TILYARD. 98. Livery, 1702.

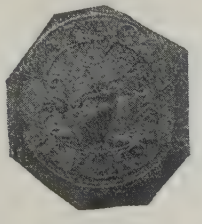
MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A sword, point to base, between palm leaves, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM GILLAM.**
A heart, beneath crown, and between initials, and eight pellets, within palm branches, in beaded ellipse.	**W. M.**
An outstretched dexter hand grasping a tulip, between initials, in beaded circle.	**W. S.**
	IOHN BARLOW.* * This touch, with rose crowned, and "London," appears on two plates at Isley Walton Church, Co. Leicester, and elsewhere.
A unicorn rampant, his hoofs on a shield bearing the arms of the City of London, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**ROBERT DAPPEN.**
A bull statant, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM HEYWOOD.**
	IONAS DVRAND.* **R. SONNANT.** 1699. JONAS DURAND. Livery, 1695. Steward, 1702. Renter Warden, 1718. Master, 1726. * This touch appears on a paten and flagon at Cranoe Church, Co. Leicester, and elsewhere.
A large crown, with christian name above and surname beneath in curved beaded scrolls, the whole in ellipse.	**RICHARD DYER.**

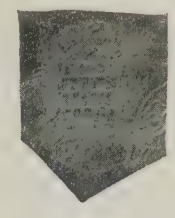
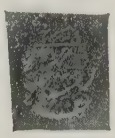
Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A sword and musket in saltire, beneath initials, and above star, in small beaded circle.	**W. R.**
A hand grasping a cup, between double palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**BASILL GRAHAM.**
A spray of fruit and leaves, beneath a crown, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved beaded scrolls.	**NICHOLAS STEADMAN.**
	**I. E.** 99.
A girl's head wreathed to sinister, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**I. C.**
A tankard, and some object, beneath initials, in very small beaded circle.	
A dexter hand grasping a bird, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in shaped outline.	**IOHN COOKE.**
A fleur de lys, beneath crown and between initials, in beaded circle.	**I. M.**
A hand cart, beneath initials and above date, in small beaded circle.	**P. C.** 99.
	ED. LEAPIDGE.* LONDON. Livery, 1702. Steward, 1709. Renter Warden, 1724.

* This touch, with rose crowned, and "E. Leapidge," appears on a plate at Stanton Wyville Church, Co. Leicester, and elsewhere.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
On a shield, between palm branches, a cinque-foil, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM DIGGES.**
A horse's head couped, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved beaded scrolls.	**CHARLES PENDER**
Initials within floral wreath, in small plain circle.	**F. L.**
A crescent, beneath seven stars, and between palm branches, christian name and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**CHARLES RANDELL.**
	DA. BARTON. Livery, 1678. Steward, 1684. Renter Warden, 1692. Upper Warden, 1699. Another mark of Daniel Barton. See page 237.
A fleur de lys, between initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	**W. H.** 1700.
A crescent, beneath crown, and between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath (obliterated), in curved scrolls.	**ANTHONY** ——
A stag's head couped, beneath crown, between initials, and above date, in small beaded circle.	**T. P.** 700.
	BERNARD BABB.
A bird, beneath initials and above date, in small beaded circle.	**I. E.** 86.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A lion rampant, beneath coronet, and between six stars, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS PARKER.**
	**THOMAS BENNETT.**
	**IOHN NEWHAM.*** Livery, 1703. Steward, 1710. Renter Warden, 1725. Upper Warden, 1731. * This touch, with lion passant, leopard's head crowned, a winged globe, and the initials I. N., in four small shields, appears on a bread holder at Sibbertoft Church, Co. Northampton, and elsewhere.
A man on horseback, perhaps an equestrian portrait of Charles I, christian name above and surname beneath, in irregular outline.	**ROBERT DEAN.**
A mailed arm issuing from a coronet, the hand grasping three ladles, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOHN PRINCE.**
	**THOMAS HOPKINS.**

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
	IOHN YEWEN. LONDON.
A nude boy, holding up a sceptre and sword, with floral border, christian name above and surname (obliterated) beneath in curved scrolls.	**IOHN** ——
A hand grasping a battle-axe, beneath initials and above date, in small beaded circle.	**I. C.** 1701.
A spread eagle, above some indistinct words, in plain circle.	?
A tulip, beneath crown, between date, and within palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**SAMVELL ROSE.** 1701.
St. George and the Dragon, between palm branches, christian name above and surname (indistinct) beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOHN CA——N.**
A harp, beneath mullet, and between initials, in very small beaded circle.	**I. O.**
	**THO. BUCKBY.** THOMAS BUCKBY. Livery, 1711.
A lion rampant, bearing a key in his paws above initials, in small rope-edged circle.	**I. H.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A boar's head couped, with date, and within names, in beaded circle.	**ROBERT BORMAN.** 1701.
A gunner and cannon, names above, and *London* beneath, in curved scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.	**THO. BURGESS. LONDON.**
A man's head, between palm leaves, christian name above and surname (obliterated) beneath, in curved scrolls.	**NICHOLAS OL——**
	**IOHN KIRTON.** 1702.
A wheat sheaf above interlaced knot, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in plain ellipse.	**GEORGE HVME.**
A mitre, above date, and rose between palm leaves, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**ANTHONY STVRTON.** 1702.
	**I. S.** 1702.* * This touch appears on a plate at Furtho Church, Co. Northampton, with the following marks, "Made in London," and a rose crowned with "London" below in circle.
Some illegible device, perhaps a kettle, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	? **THOMAS FRITH.**
Bust of Queen Anne, between small palm branches, christian name above and surname (obliterated) beneath.	**THO —— T ——**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
Arms, three leopards of England dimidiated with the hulls of the like number of ships between palm branches, names above in curved scroll, the whole in plain ellipse.	**N. GRANT.**
A woolsack, beneath crown and between initials, in beaded circle.	**D. B.**
A hand, grasping a staff, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**DAVID BVDDEN.**
A bunch of flowers, between palm branches, christian name above and surname (obliterated) beneath, in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM ——**
A rose and thistle dimidiated, beneath crown, christian name above and surname (indistinct), in curved scrolls.	**TRISTRAM P—ROE.**
A heart, beneath marquis's coronet, above star, and between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scroll.	**GEORGE WINTER.**
A skull, beneath an eye, and between initials, in small beaded circle.	**W. S.**
	THOMAS SCATTERGOOD. Livery, 1709. Steward, 1714. Renter Warden, 1733.
A rose, within a monogram, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS BECKEN.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	NICHOLAS IACKMAN. Livery, 1709. Steward, 1715. Upper Warden, 1733. Master, 1735.
A shield, on a chevron engrailed, between six crosses pattée fitchée, three fleur de lys, between palm leaves, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOHN SMITH.**
A flower, beneath sun, above date, and between initials in small beaded ellipse.	**I. S.** 701.

THIRD TOUCH PLATE.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A cock perched on a plough, christian name above, and surname below, in curved scrolls.	**SAMUEL TAYLOR.** Livery, 1734. Steward, 1743. Renter Warden, 1748.
A cock, within crossed sprigs of olive leaves, names above, in curved scroll.	**SAMUEL RIGHTON.** Livery, 1737.
A pear between the initials, in shaped outline (indistinct).	**I. T.**
The Prince of Wales plumes crowned, names above and below, in curved scrolls.	**IOHNSON [AND] CHAMBERLAIN.**
A portcullis, christian name above and surname below, in curved scrolls.	**IAMES TISOE.** Livery, 1746. Renter Warden, 1764.
	IOHN IACKSON. Livery 1731.
A rose, beneath two fleur de lys, within two palm leaves, christian name above and surname beneath, in scrolls.	**SAMUEL IEFFERYS.** Livery, 1739.
A crested bird perched on a serpent nowed beneath star, christian name above and surname beneath, in scrolls.	**WILLIAM MURRAY.**
A clock face, initials in centre.	**R. P.** ? Robert Parr. Livery, 1740. Upper Warden, 1767.
Two hands grasping hammers beneath rose, christian name above and surname beneath, in shield.	**IOHN SCATTERGOOD.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	RICHARD SMITH.
A sun shining on rose, between pillars, christian name above and surname beneath, in straight scrolls.	**HENRY MAXTED.**
A wool sack beneath crown and above rose, between pillars, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath, in straight scroll.	**THOMAS COLLET.** ? Livery, 1737.
Initials beneath star in circle. This mark has been badly struck several times.	**W. D.**
A crown above rose in shaped outline, without initials or name.	
	IONATHAN COTTON. 1705. Livery, 1736. Steward, 1747. Upper Warden, 1757. Master, 1759.
A rose, beneath three fleur de lys, and between two palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**ROBERT MASSAM.** Livery, 1740.
A Roman centurion, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM PIGGOTT.** Livery, 1738. Steward, 1751.
A dwarf or boy naked to the waist, holding in one hand a pop gun and in the other a rattle, with initials, in beaded circle.	**P. M.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A bell, beneath a star, initials on either side, in small circle.	**I. W.**
A falcon close, on perch, between palm leaves, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**DANIEL GRENDON.**
A cock perched on a globe terrestrial in frame, environed with a meridian, between small palm leaves, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**ALEXANDER STOUT.**
	THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.* Livery, 1744. Renter Warden, 1760. Upper Warden, 1773. Master, 1774, 1775. * This touch, with X crowned, appears on two plates at Long Whatton Church, Co. Leicester.
	FLY AND THOMPSON. Timothy Fly. Livery, 1713. Steward, 1718. Renter Warden, 1728. Upper Warden, 1737. Master, 1739.
	HENRY LITTLE.* Livery, 1739. Steward, 1751. Renter Warden, 1755. * This touch appears on a plate at Northborough Church, Co. Northampton, with the marks, "H. LITTLE IN LONDON," X and four small shields, a cock, leopard's head crowned and two indistinct.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
Three crowns, two and one, between pillasters, christian name in curved scroll above and surname beneath, in straight scroll.	**THOMAS GROCE.**
	ROBERT HITCHMAN. Livery, 1737. Steward, 1749. Renter Warden, 1752. Upper Warden, 1761.
	IOHN IUPE.* Livery, 1735. Steward, 1744. Renter Warden, 1750. Upper Warden, 1759. Master, 1761. * This touch, with the words "Superfine French Metal," in a separate touch, appears on a plate at Mountsorrel, St. Peter's Church, Co. Leicester.
A sun in splendour above a snake, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**SAMUEL GRIGG.**
A device in saltire, between two leopards' faces in pale, point to point, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**PATRICK LERIOCH.**
On shield, a chevron between three men's heads couped at neck, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**EDMUND SHARROCK.** Livery, 1742.
A cock, above a pheasant, and between initials, in beaded circle.	**R. P.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	ROBERT PATIENCE. Livery, 1743. Renter Warden, 1760. Upper Warden, 1771. Master, 1772.
A dexter hand beneath some small object, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM HANDY.** Livery, 1746.
A stork between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll, and surname beneath in straight scroll.	**IOHN HENRICK.**
	FRANCIS PIGGOTT.* Livery, 1741. Upper Warden, 1769. Master, 1770. * This touch appears on a dish at Market Harborough Church, Co. Leicester, with the following marks: crown, "London" above rose crowned, and in three small shields, T. T., Britannia and lion's head erased.
A demi-lion regnardant issuing from a mural crown holding an escallop, between a crescent and star, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**GEORGE ALDERSON.**
On shield, a lion rampant, crescent for difference, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**PHILIP ROBERTS.** Livery, 1742. Steward, 1753.
On a wreath a unicorn sejant, and star, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**ROBERT SKYNNER.**
A bell above a sun, between pillasters christian name above in curved scroll, and surname beneath, in straight scroll.	**IOHN BELSON.** Livery, 1748.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A female figure pointing with sceptre in sinister hand, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**BARTHOLOMEW ELLICOT.** Livery, 1746.
On a wreath, a demi-griffin rampant, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath, in plain scroll.	**WILLIAM COWLING.** Livery, 1709. Steward, 1713. Upper Warden, 1732. Master, 1734.
Bust of man afrontée, with wig, names above and below, in curved scrolls.	**WOOD & MICHELL.**
Three fleur de lys, two and one, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM HIGHMORE.** Livery, 1742.
Figure of Britannia seated, between initials, in small circle.	**V. S.**
A stag to sinister holding up wheat sheaf, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname below, in straight scroll.	**THOMAS UBLY.** Livery, 1751.
A clasped book, beneath crown, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll, and surname below in straight scroll.	**IOHN FOSTER.**
A maiden couped at the waist, holding up double balls, in ellipse, within palm leaves, and beneath initials.	**T. M.**
	THOMAS BOARDMAN. Livery, 1746. Steward, 1756. Died 1774.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	EDWARD QUICK. Livery, 1744. Upper Warden, 1772.
A crown, beneath initials and above two stars, in beaded ellipse.	**S. S.**
	RD. NORFOLK. IN LONDON. Livery, 1745. Steward, 1755. Renter Warden, 1761. Upper Warden, 1775. Master, 1776.
A stag's head couped at neck, with crown between horns, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOHN WILLIAMS.**
An eagle displayed with two heads crowned, christian name above, and surname below, in curved scrolls.	**IOHN BENSON.** Livery, 1740. Steward, 1752.
A griffin's head erased beneath crown and between initials, in small beaded ellipse.	**L. Y.** ? Lawrence Yates. Livery, 1746. Steward, 1757.
An escallop, christian name above and surname beneath, in shaped outline.	**HENRY IOSEPH.*** Livery, 1743. Renter Warden, 1760. Upper Warden, 1770. Master, 1771.

* This touch, with the marks X crowned, and "Superfine hard metal, made in London," appears on a plate at Tur Langton Church, Co. Leicester.

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A lamb with crook, beneath initials, in small beaded circle.	**R. C.** ? RICHARD CLEEVE. Livery, 1743.
On a shield, a rose between four fleur de lys, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**GEORGE HOLMES.** Livery, 1746.
A seated female figure, between pillasters and beneath arch, name below, in straight scroll.	**I. PERRY.** Livery, 1755. Steward, 1764. Renter Warden, 1773.
A lion passant, beneath sun in splendour, christian name above and surname (indistinct) beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOHN ———.**
A crescent between six stars and initials, in small beaded circle.	**W. P.**
	EDWARD TOMS. Livery, 1751. Renter Warden, 1768. Upper Warden, 1781. Master, 1783.
	AQUILA DACKOMBE. Livery, 1746.
A bundle of rods, tied in the centre, beneath name, in small beaded ellipse.	**—— FARMER.** ? JOHN FARMER. Livery, 1736.
Perhaps a sea horse, between initials, in small beaded ellipse.	**I. S.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A crescent, beneath initials, in small beaded ellipse.	**W. T.**
A tree, between initials, in small ellipse.	**I. G.*** * This touch appears on an alms dish at Shenton Church, Co. Leicester, with the following marks: X crowned, "London," rose crowned between two leaves, and in four small shields, W. above W. between three mullets, chess pawn between three mullets, leopard's face between three mullets, and one illegible.
A star of eight points, beneath earl's coronet, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOHN HAYTON.** Livery, 1748.
The sun in splendour above crescent and seven stars, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOHN BRUMFIELD.**
A mounted soldier with sword extended, beneath names and initials, in circle.	**WILLIAM HOWARD. D.C.** Livery, 1767. Steward, 1773. Renter Warden, 1779.
On a wreath a boar statant, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**GEORGE BACON.** Livery, 1746. Steward, 1758. Renter Warden, 1762.
A shield quarterly, first a rose, second a sprig of laurel, third perhaps a lamb and flag, fourth illegible, christian name above, and surname below, in curved scrolls.	**IONATHAN LEACH.** Livery, 1748.
A lion rampant, beneath four stars, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll, and surname beneath, in straight scroll.	**IOHN WYNN.** Livery, 1754. Steward, 1763.

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A hare courant, christian name above, and surname beneath, in ellipse.	**RICHARD PITTS.** Livery, 1749. Steward, 1759. Renter Warden, 1766. Upper Warden, 1780. Master, 1781.
A saltire charged with compass between four castles, christian name above, and surname beneath, in shaped outline.	**IOHN MART—.**
A mitre, between pillasters, christian name in curved scroll above, and surname in straight scroll beneath.	**RICHARD NEWMAN.** Livery, 1753.
A man standing on a crescent, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOSEPH WHITE.**
A lamb beneath dove bearing olive branch, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**JOHN TOWNSEND.*** Livery, 1754. Steward, 1761. Renter Warden, 1769. Upper Warden, 1782. Master, 1784. * This touch, with X crowned, and the words "MADE IN LONDON," and "SUPERFINE HARD METAL," appears on a plate in West Haddon Church, Co. Northampton.
On a shield, a cross with two cross crosslets fitchée in chief, for Burford, impaling three stags tripping for Green, names above and below, in curved scrolls.	**BURFORD & GREEN.*** THOMAS BURFORD. Livery, 1750. Upper Warden latter part of 1778. JAMES GREEN. Livery, 1750. Steward, 1760. Upper Warden first part of 1778. * This touch appears on a basin at Thenford Church, Co. Northampton.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A rose, beneath three fleur de lys, and between sprays of leaves, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**RICHARD POOLE.** Livery, 1748.
An acorn, with two leaves, beneath some object, perhaps a star, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**VLLIAM HARRISSON.**
A dexter hand holding a mallet, christian name above, and surname beneath, in shaped outline.	**IAMES LITHARD.**
On a shield, the arms of the City of Oxford, impaling those of the University of Oxford, names above and below, in curved scrolls.	**WM. GLOVER ANNISON.**
	JOHN WINGOD. Livery, 1756. Steward, 1766.
A unicorn supporting a classical helmet, between small palm branches, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOHN SELLON.**
A small female bust, above rose, and beneath rose and two stars, initials on either side of bust, in small domed oblong.	**I. M.** ? John Mitchell. Livery, 1744. Steward, 1755.
	WILLIAM BAMPTON. Livery, 1756. Steward, 1765. Renter Warden, 1774. Upper Warden, 1783. Master, 1785.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
On a wreath, two arms issuing from a cloud, holding a sun in splendour, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**DANIEL LAWSON.**
A star of twelve points, beneath an earl's coronet, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**GEORGE BEESTON.*** Livery, 1756. Steward, 1765. * This is very similar to John Hayton's touch.
A man seated on bank fishing, christian name above, in curved scroll, and surname beneath, in straight scroll.	**ISAAC READ.**
A farm labourer at work, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**MATHEW TONKIN.** Livery, 1749.
Touch repeated.	**DANIEL LAWSON.**
On a shield, a fess engrailed and three apples slipped in the stalk, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**HENRY APPLETON.** Livery, 1751.
A stag tripping, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**JOHN UBLY.**
On a shield, a trefoil slipped and an orb of eight mullets, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls	**WILLIAM PHIPPS.**
On a wreath, a beehive surmounted by a bee, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IAMES BULLOCK.** Livery, 1763. Steward, 1770.
On a shield, the arms of the City of Oxford, impaling those of the University of Oxford, names above and below in curved scrolls. Perhaps a variation of the touch of Wm. Glover and Annison.	—— **ANNISON.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A rose, beneath acorn slipped in the stalk, between palm branches, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**ROLAND SMITH.**
A dexter hand holding a gilly-flower, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM PHILLIPS.** Livery, 1783.
A pelican vulning herself and standing on a globe, between pillasters, christian name above, in curved scrolls, and surname beneath, in straight scroll.	**CHARLES MAXEY.** Livery, 1752.
A dexter hand holding a rose stalked and leaved, between pillasters, christian name above, in curved scroll, and surname beneath, in straight scroll.	**BOUCHIER CLEEVE.** Livery, 1736. Upper Warden, 1755.
On a wreath, an arm embowed, the hand grasping a spray of holly, with the motto HAND-ULLIS LABENTIA-VENTIS, and name within elliptical cable moulding.	**IRVING.**
A lion's head erased and names, in small beaded ellipse.	**RICHᴰ. PEAKE.**
On a wreath a demi-stag, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll, and surname beneath, in straight scroll.	**WILLIAM WHITE.** Livery, 1743.
Three fleur de lys, one and two, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scroll.	**ROBERT RANDALL.**
A crescent between six stars, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IAMES BOOST.** Livery, 1758. Steward, 1767.
A man walking, names at side, in ellipse.	**JOHN WALKER.**
A lion and lamb, with date, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**MATTHEW UNDERWOOD.** 1752.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A falconer, with falcon on fist, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**RICHARD ALDERWICK.**
On a shield, a chevron cottised indented charged with three crosses patée, between the same number of lions rampant, on a wreath a demi-lion rampant holding a cross patée, christian name above, and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM HEALEY.**
An elephant, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IAMES FONTAINE.** Livery, 1786.
A rose spray beneath ducal crown, names above in curved scroll, the whole in shaped outline.	**RD. PAWSON.**
A horse passant, beneath a small ellipse between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll, and surname beneath, in flat scroll.	**IOHN EDWARDS.**
	IOHN FASSON. Livery, 1753. Steward, 1762.
On a shield, a lion rampant, impaling party per bend six martlets, christian name above and surname below, in curved scrolls.	**IOHN HOME.** Livery, 1754. Steward, 1763. Renter Warden, 1771.
On a wreath, a demi-griffin with expanded wings, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM HARRIS.**
On a shield fretty, a cross charged with four stars, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**BENJAMIN TOWNSEND.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A seated figure of Britannia, christian name above and date and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IAMES STEEVENS.** 1754.
A vase of flowers, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS LANGFORD.**
	WILLIAM DE IERSEY. Livery, 1744. Steward, 1755 f. Upper Warden, 1772. Master, 1773.
A man holding a cup and standing in a crescent, between pillasters, christian name above, in curved scroll, and surname beneath, in straight scroll.	**IOHN WHITE.**
A griffin's head erased, beneath crown and two stars, and between initials, in small beaded circle.	**I. R.**
A bee beneath rose, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS BUTTERY.**
A man playing at bowls, between pillasters, christian name above, in curved scroll, and surname beneath, in straight scroll.	**HENRY BOWLEY.**
A hawk perched on woolsack, christian name above and surname beneath, in scrolls, within circle.	**THOMAS HAWKINS.**
On a wreath, a cap of maintenance, surmounted by a griffin, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**GEORGE GREEN.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A rose within a horseshoe, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls. Very similar to the touch of John Fasson.	**WILLIAM FASSON.** Livery, 1758. Steward, 1766. Renter Warden, 1776. Upper Warden, 1785. Master, 1787.
	THOMAS MUNDAY.
On a shield, gules, two mullets on a chief, crest, a boar, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**BENJAMIN BACON.**
On a shield, a lion rampant, and three mullets in chief, crest a demi-lion rampant, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**ROBERT SCATCHARD.** Livery, 1761.
A dexter outstretched hand grasping a knife blade pointing downwards, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**CHARLES CLARIDGE.** Livery, 1758.
A ducal crown, beneath a fleur de lys and two crosses pattée, and above a cross pattée and crossed palm leaves, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOSEPH SPACKMAN.*** Livery, 1753. * This touch, with rose crowned, X crowned, "Made in London," and "Cornhill, London," appears on a plate at Egleton Church, Co. Rutland; and on plates at many other places.
On a wreath, a lion's paw erased grasping a battle axe, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**JAMES PULESTON.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A dexter and a sinister hand couped at the wrist clasped, beneath a crown and initials and above date, in small beaded circle.	**W. H.** 1709. Probably William Hone. Livery, 1713.
A Holy Lamb and flag, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath, in straight scroll.	**IOHN VAUGHAN.** Livery, 1768. Renter Warden, 1780. Upper Warden, 1791. Master, 1792.
A rose, between palm branches, and beneath two fleur de lys, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOSEPH IEFFERYS.**
On a wreath, a lion rampant, a crescent between his hind legs, beneath initials, in small shaped outline.	**W. F.**
	MARY WILLEY.
Two hearts in pale point to point, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**T. S.**
A cannon pointing to sinister, between five mullets, christian name above and surname beneath, in small ellipse.	**THO. IONES.**
On a wreath, a talbot statant, names above and beneath, in curved scrolls.	**BROWNE & SWANSON.**
On a wreath, a talbot statant, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS SWANSON.** ? Livery, 1764. Renter Warden, 1777.
A rose and thistle on one stem, between initials, in square with corners cut off.	**W. M.** **E. C.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
In a circle, a cross crosslet, between two roses and the same number of stags' heads cabossed, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM WICHTMAN.**
On a shield, a roundle between three demi-lions rampant, impaling per chevron a crescent between two leopards' heads in pale, names above and beneath, in curved scrolls.	**BENNETT & CHAPMAN.**
A draped figure of Hope, her dexter hand holding an anchor, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOHN KING.**
Arms, a fess, between a goat's head couped, and three escallops, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**RALPH WHARRAM.**
A still with worm attached, a sun, and names, in small ellipse.	**THOMAS GREENWOOD.**
On a shield, a rundle, between three demi-lions rampant, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM BENNETT.**
An ostrich regardant, christian names above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**ROB. & THO. PORTEUS.** Robert Porteus. Livery, 1765. Renter Warden, 1778. Upper Warden, 1790. Thomas Porteous. Livery, 1765.
A worm crowned, between initials and date, in circle.	**N. M.** 1732. Probably Nathaniel Meakin. Livery, 1741. Steward, 1753. Renter Warden, 1759. Upper Warden, 1767. Master, 1768.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A nude man with a long scroll and initials, in beaded circle.	**R. E.**
An angel, the dexter hand on a worm and the sinister holding a palm branch, names in the border of a large circle.	**IOHN BROWN.** **IOHN ——WIS.** **IOSEPH BROWN.**
A tun beneath a hammer, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IAMES FIENNES.**
A sun in splendour, within a crescent of clouds, between a thistle and crown, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS THOMPSON.**
	THOMAS SMITH.
A dagger point upwards piercing a heart and ducal coronet between six mullets, between two pillasters, christian name above, in curved scroll and surname beneath, in straight scroll.	**THOMAS GIFFIN.** Livery, 1760.
A teasel beneath mullet, names above and beneath, in curved scrolls.	**CLARK & GREENING.**
	THOMAS SWANSON.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A shaped shield bearing the arms; gules, on a bend cotised ermine three lions passant guardant, christian name above and surname beneath; the whole in plain ellipse.	**IOHN PERRY.**
	IOHN ALDERSON. Livery, 1771. Renter Warden, 1782.
	CHARLES SMITH. Livery, 1776. Steward, 1780. Renter Warden, 1789.
	I. TOWNSEND & R. REYNOLDS. This touch is similar to that of John Townsend, see page 283.
On a wreath, a horse statant between pillasters, christian name above, in curved scroll, and surname beneath, in straight scroll.	**WILLIAM SNAPE.**
Two muskets in saltire and powder flask, beneath name, in beaded circle.	**W. FARMER.** Livery, 1799.
Name in plain rectangle.	**A. JENNER.**
A cock and hen, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS SMITH.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A dexter hand grasping a hammer, above barrel, christian names above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**STEPHEN KENT HAGGER.**
	PITT & FLOYD. John Floyd. Livery, 1769. Renter Warden, 1787. This touch is similar to that of Richard Pitts, see page 283.
	R. P. HODGE. Livery, 1782. Steward, 1787. Renter Warden, 1796. Upper Warden, 1801. Master, 1802.
An hour glass, beneath names, in beaded ellipse.	**EDWARD SIDBY.**
Two dogs combatant, beneath name, in beaded circle.	**H. WOOD.**
A dove, with olive branch, above names, in beaded circle. This touch is struck twice.	**SAML. LAW.**
A shield, quarterly per chevron embattled, or and vert, and three martlets, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOHN HUDSON.**
On a wreath, a griffin, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOSEPH MONK.**
A camel beneath a star, christian name and surname above and *London* beneath in curved scrolls.	**IOHN GURNELL. LONDON.**

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
	IOHN HINDE. Livery, 1776. Steward, 1781. Renter Warden, 1790, 1791. Upper Warden, 1795. Master, 1706.
A ship in full sail, in beaded circle, names above and date beneath, outside circle.	**THOMAS DODSON.** 1775.
A cock crowing, beneath name, in small ellipse.	**W. PHILLIPS.**
A fox courant, beneath a star and decrescent, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. This touch is twice repeated.	**WILLIAM COOCH.** Livery, 1752.
Touch repeated and struck thrice.	**IOSEPH MONK.**
A griffin's head erased, beneath a marquis's coronet, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, a star on each side between scrolls.	**RICHARD YATES.**
	JNO. APPLETON. Livery, 1779. Steward, 1785. Upper Warden, 1799. Master, 1800.
On a shield, on a cross engrailed a crescent, and a crescent in the quarter for difference, crest an eagle with two heads, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. This touch is repeated.	**SAMUEL HIGLEY.**
Standing figure of a queen, with orb and sceptre, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM BARNES.**

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
Touch repeated.	**RICHARD ALDERWICK.**
Touch repeated.	**WILLIAM BARNES.**
A rose and a thistle on one stem, above name, in square ornamental outline. This touch is repeated.	**I. SWIFT.**
On a shield, a lion rampant, impaling party per bend sinister six martlets, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. These arms are similar to those used by John Home, page 287. Touch repeated.	**NATHANIEL BARBER.** Livery, 1782. Steward, 1787.
A greyhound courant, beneath star, christian name above and surname beneath in ellipse.	**SAMᴸ. SALTER BOWLER.**
A flower displayed beneath a crescent, in beaded ellipse, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**SAMUEL PRIDDLE.** Livery, 1798.
	ROBERT JUPE.* ? ROBERT JUPE. Livery, 1713. Upper Warden, 1735. Master, 1737. * This touch, with the following marks, appears on a plate belonging to Messrs. Williamson. R+Jupe+in / London. X crowned, and in four small shields, Britannia, leopard's head crowned, R. I., and indistinguishable.
A griffin's head issuing from a crown in shield, name in exergue of shield. Touch repeated.	**WILLIAM WRIGHT.** Livery, 1772.
On a wreath, a griffin's head erased, between names in ellipse.	**ROBᵀ. LUPTON.**

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
	PITT & DADLEY. EDWARD DADLEY. Livery, 1783. Renter Warden, 1798, 1799 Upper Warden, 1803. Master, 1804. This touch is similar to that of Richard Pitts, see page 283, and that of Pitt & Floyd, see page 294.
Touch repeated.	**ROBT. LUPTON.**
Two hearts point to point, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM MILLIN.**
A ducal coronet, beneath a fleur de lys and two crosses pattée, and above a cross pattée and crossed palm branches, christian names above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**JOSH. & JAS. SPACKMAN.** JOSEPH SPACKMAN. Livery, 1784. JAMES SPACKMAN. Livery, 1781. Steward, 1786. Renter Warden, 1797.
Standing figure of a robed woman, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. This touch is repeated.	**ROBERT WALLER.**
A unicorn rampant, within names in an ellipse.	**IOSEPH FOSTER.**
 This touch is repeated.	**THOMAS FASSON.** Livery, 1783. Upper Warden, 1702. Master, 1803.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	RICHARD BACHE. Livery, 1804.
	CHARLES LOADER. Charles William Loader. Livery, 1788.
	ROBERT IACKSON. Livery, 1781. Steward, 1786. Renter Warden, 1795. Upper Warden, 1800. Master, 1801.
	IOSEPH SPACK-MAN & Co. See ante.
A pair of compasses, an eight pointed star between points in ellipse, christian name above and surname beneath.	**ROBERT KNIGHT.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
 This touch is repeated.	**HENRY & RICHARD JOSEPH.*** Richard Joseph. Livery, 1785. Renter Warden, 1799. Upper Warden, 1804. Master, 1805, 1806. * This touch, with X crowned, appears on an alms dish at Adston Church, Co. Northampton.
	EDWARD LOCKWOOD. Livery, 1779. Steward, 1785. Renter Warden, 1793. Upper Warden, 1797. Master, 1798.
A lion rampant, between two stars, christian name above and surname beneath in small indented circle.	**PHILIP WHITE.**
A badger or some similar animal turned to the sinister in ellipse, names above and date beneath.	**W. H. KING.** 1786.
On a shield fretty, a cross charged with five stars, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls. The same arms as those used by Benjamin Townsend.	**RICHARD BAGSHAW.** Livery, 1809.
A rose, beneath a fleur de lys, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scroll. This touch is repeated, it is similar to that used by Robert Jupe.	**ROBERT BARNETT.** Livery, 1803.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A rose spray and coronet beneath name, in shaped outline.	**WADSWORTH.**
A man on a racehorse, christian name above and surname beneath in ellipse. This touch is repeated.	**PETER LEKEUX.**
A Holy Lamb with flag between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and *London* beneath in straight scroll. This touch is repeated.	**C. JONES. LONDON.** Clayton Jones. Livery, 1746.
A Pegasus volant beneath star, christian name above and surname beneath in shaped outline. This touch is repeated.	**JOHN BROWN.**
A dove, within christian and surname in large beaded ellipse.	**EDWARD SEAWELL.** Livery, 1797.
Initials in small oblong. This touch is repeated.	**R. M.**
A compass above globe, names above and beneath, in curved scrolls.	**CARPENTER & HAMBERER.**
Two sheep passant, beneath names in plain shield. This touch is repeated.	**WOOD & HILL.**
On a wreath, a female figure of Hope, her dexter hand holding anchor, christian names above and surname beneath in ellipse. This touch is repeated.	**HEN. GRAY GREEN.**
An anchor beneath dove and between initials, in ellipse. This touch is repeated.	**I. M.**

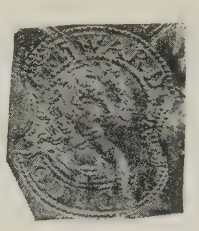
FOURTH TOUCH PLATE.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A pear, between initials and above date, in small beaded circle.	**I. T.** 707.
A heart with flowers issuing from it, between initials, in beaded circle.	**S. P.**
A bird volant, beneath demi-sun and above initials and some object, in small circle.	**B. C.**
A fox running off with a goose, beneath initials in beaded circle.	**R. R.**
A man holding a kneeling boy by the ear and punishing him, names above and below in large beaded ellipse.	**FIDE ———.**
A unicorn beneath star, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOHN SAVAGE.** John Savage. Livery, 1714. Steward, 1721. Renter Warden, 1729. Upper Warden, 1739. Master, 1741.
A rose beneath fleur de lys, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath (obliterated) in curved scrolls.	**ROBERT ———.**
A sun between figures of Adam and Eve, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**T. H.** 1705.
A stamp, centre obliterated, between palm leaves, surname beneath in curved scroll.	**—— GWILT.** Howell Gwilt. Livery, 1709.
	IONATHAN COTTON. 1703. Livery, 1711. Steward, 1716. Upper Warden, 1734. Master, 1736.

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A man bearing another on his back, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**ROBERT PILKINGTON.**
A lion rampant on a crescent, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolis.	—— **BASKERVILE.**
A grasshopper between palm branches, with date, in shaped outline.	1705.
The figure of a pikeman and dog between initials, in small beaded circle.	**S. H.**
On a wreath an eagle's head erased, beneath crescent and above date, letters on either side, in small beaded circle.	**W. B.** 75.
	GVY, EARLE OF WARWICK.
A pear and heart, beneath initials and above date in small circle.	**I. S.** 1706.
A seated figure, indistinct, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS SMITH.**
A wheatsheaf between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS ARNOTT.**
A small book, between initials, crown above and date beneath, in small circle.	**W. S.** 1706.
Initials in small shaped outline.	**T. P.**
A sun shining on a marigold, names between in curved scrolls.	**IAMES PAXTON.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A dagger, hilt in base, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**EVERARD GILLAM.**
A bear and ragged staff, beneath initials in small ellipse.	**I. P.**
A chevron ermine engrailed, between three pheons, palm leaves at side and christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**BENIAMIN FOSTER.**
Arms, barry ermine, a lion rampant, christian name above and surname beneath (obliterated) in curved scrolls.	**IAMES G —.**
A ram and sheep with long tails, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**RICHARD HISLOPP.**
A tun, between initials, crown above and date beneath, in small beaded circle.	**H. H.** 1707. ? Henry Hammerton. Livery, 1716. Steward, 1724. Renter Warden, 1733.
	ROBERT MORSE.* Livery, 1709. * This touch, with rose crowned, and "Made in London," appears on two plates at Barlestone, Co. Leicester.
A figure of Father Thames with trident in sinister hand, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM TOWNSEND.**
A phœnix surrounded by flames, beneath star and initials and above three fleur de lys, in shaped outline.	**W. F.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A clock face, a decrescent sun, and date within rim of figures, palm branches on either side, and christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in plain circle.	**ROBERT CROSFEILD.**
A rose, beneath Prince of Wales's plumes and above palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, *Fecit* in inner scroll.	**TIMOTHVS RICHARDS FECIT.**
	R. KING. Richard King. Livery, 1723. Steward, 1729. Upper Warden, 1745. Master, 1747.
Three cocks between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in shaped outline.	**RICHARD COLLIER.** Livery, 1728. Steward, 1737. Renter Warden, 1742.
A crescent, above initials in small beaded circle.	**T. B.**
A crown above sword hilt, christian name above and surname beneath in beaded ellipse.	**ABRAHAM WIGGINS.**
A lion rampant and a pierced mullet, christian name above and surname (indistinct) beneath, in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse.	**IOHN [BENN]ETT.**
A saltire beneath stag, a rose on either side, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse.	**PHILIP ROGERS.**
A shepherd, with sheep, piping to a shepherdess, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS SHEPPARD.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A lion rampant, leaning against a tree, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**RICHARD WILKS.**
A star, between initials, beneath a fleur de lys and two roundels, and above crescent and two stars, in small beaded circle.	**W. K.**
	**EDWARD QUICK.** Livery, 1730. Steward, 1739. Renter Warden, 1744. Upper Warden, 1754. Master, 1756.
An eagle displayed with two heads, beneath a heart pierced by two arrows crossed, between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**HENRY SE——.** ? Henry Sewdley. Livery, 1713. Steward, 1718. Renter Warden, 1728. Upper Warden, 1736. Master, 1738.
Two matchlocks, beneath a spiral roll or match, and above initials, in beaded circle.	**I. P.**
On a wreath, a dog sejant, between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**IOHN HARRIS.**
	HELLARY PERCHARD. Perhaps Hellier Perchard. Livery, 1714. Steward, 1719. Upper Warden, 1738. Master, 1740.

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
	SPACKMAN & GRANT. ? EDWARD GRANT. Livery, 1715. Steward, 1722. This touch is similar to that of Joseph Spackman, see page 297.
Two hands clasped, beneath crown and initials and above date, in beaded circle.	**W. H.** 1709.
A grasshopper, beneath crosskeys and roundels between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**PHILIP STEVENS.** Livery, 1716.
A rose, beneath oak spray and between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**ROBERT OVDLEY.** Livery, 1725.
A boat in full sail, between initials, in shaped outline.	**R. I.**
A beacon, between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	? **RICHARD VALE.**
On a wreath a goat's head couped, the neck transfixed by a spear, a crown and tent behind, names above and below, the whole in ellipse	**WILLIAM COX.**
A market cross, with initials and date in beaded ellipse.	**I. S.** 710.
A lion rampant double guered, with pierced mullet, names above and below, in beaded ellipse.	**THOMAS PEISLEY.**
On a wreath, a demi-griffin rampant, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS GOODWIN.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A ducal crown, above two crescents, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**ARTHUR ENGLEY.**
A rose spray, with a sun shining thereon, between pillars, names above and below, in straight labels.	**HENRY FEILDAR.**
A female figure, seated, holding a rose and thistle in her dexter and a spear in her sinister hand, by her side a shield bearing the arms of the City of London, beneath crown and between small palm branches, name below in curved scroll.	**G. LINDSEY.**
	TIM. FLY. Timothy Fly. Livery, 1713. Upper Warden, 1737. Master, 1739. See Fly and Thompson, page 276.
A bust of Queen Anne, between small palm branches, names above and below in scrolls, the whole in circle.	**GEORGE SMITH.**
	RICHARD GRUNWIN. Livery, 1714. Renter Warden, 1729.
Small draped figure bearing two keys in his dexter hand, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**PETER REDKNAP.** Livery, 1720.
A heart, beneath a crown, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**IOHN WALMESLEY.**

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A rose, between initials, and above date, in small circle.	**I. I.** 1713. Probably John Jones. Livery, 1717. Steward, 1725. Renter Warden, 1735. Upper Warden, 1744. Master, 1745.
A heart pierced by dagger, beneath crown, and above hammer, with six stars, within names, in ellipse.	**THOMAS GIFFIN.** Livery, 1726. Upper Warden, 1751. Master, 1753, 1757.
A bird perched on a wheatsheaf, above a snake double nowed and lion passant, names above in curved scroll, the whole in beaded ellipse.	**RIC. DRINKWATER.**
A lion passant, on a cap of maintenance, between small palm branches, name beneath in curved scroll.	**W. BEAUMONT.**
Atlas supporting the world, between two stars of eight points, name above in curved scroll.	**I. LAFFAR.** JOHN LAFFAR. Livery, 1714. Steward, 1720.
	WILLIAM NEWHAM. Livery, 1730. Steward, 1740. Renter Warden, 1745.
A nude female figure skipping, with initials and date, in small ellipse.	**G. V.** 1712.
On a wreath, a lion rampant and date, in small shaped outline.	1702.
A rose and thistle on one stem beneath crown, names above and *Sempre Eadem* beneath, in beaded outline.	**IOHN OSBORNE.** Livery, 1715.
An arm, the hand grasping a dart between pillars, names above and below in straight labels.	**SAMVEL KNIGHT.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A wood, with the sun shining upon it, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**IOHN WOODDESON.**
	LAW. DYER. Lawrence Dyer. Livery, 1668. Steward, 1711. Renter Warden, 1726, 1728.
Standing figure of Queen Anne, with sceptre and orb, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse.	**THOMAS WHEELER.**
Three horse shoes, two and one, above palm branches, names and date beneath in curved scroll, the whole in ellipse.	**INº. PALMER.** 1714.
A hand couped, to sinister, supporting a heart beneath initial and roundel, and above date, in beaded circle.	**I. E.** 1714.
A man walking, beneath date and initials, in small beaded circle.	**I. W.** 1715.
A lion's head, issuing from a marquis's coronet, in large plain ellipse.	
	IOHN TIDMARSH. Livery, 1726. Renter Warden, 1739. Upper Warden, 1750. Master, 1752.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
	THOMAS CARTWRIGHT. Livery, 1719. Upper Warden, 1742. Master, 1743.
A crescent, between two mullets, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in beaded circle.	**IOHN HEATH.**
Three partridges, beneath a large mitre, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**RICHARD PARTRIDGE.**
Two swords in saltire, hilts to base, between a crown in chief and three fleur de lys, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS WEBB.**
A mermaid, between roundels, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS MATHEWS.**
A stork, with wings displayed beneath initials and above date, in beaded circle.	**I. S.** 1716.
A beacon, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM MEADOWS.**
A saltire, between initials, fruit and flowers.	**N. C.**
A wheatsheaf, beneath sun in splendour, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scrolls, and surname beneath in straight scroll.	**WILLIAM MILES.**
A griffin's head erased, between two frets, names above and beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse.	**THOMAS CLARIDGE.**
A bunch of grapes, between two mullets and initials, in small shaped outline.	**I. A.**

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
On a shield, a hand bearing a dagger, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS PEISLEY.**
A dolphin, beneath a griffin's head erased on a wreath, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**IOHN ROLT.**
A pelican in her piety, names above and beneath in curved scrolls.	**IO. GRAY.** **IA. KING.**
On a wreath, a griffin's head erased, with a snake in his mouth, in beaded ellipse.	**IOHN LANGFORD.** Livery, 1734. Steward, 1742. Upper Warden, 1755. Master, 1757.
The archangel, Saint Michael, with sword and scales, beneath crown, names on each side in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse.	**SETH JONES.**
A dove with olive spray, flying above olive tree, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**FRANCIS WHITTLE.** Livery, 1726. Steward, 1731.
A rose, beneath leaved thistle, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS LEAPIDGE.**
	ABRAHAM FORD. Livery, 1719. Renter Warden, 1733.

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
	IOHN CARPENTER. Livery, 1739.
Initials and date in small diamond outline.	**W. W.** 1721.
A sheep, beneath initials and date in small shaped outline.	**I. M.** 17—.
A lion rampant, holding a large flower, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, the whole in beaded ellipse.	**IOHN OSBORNE.**
A shepherd on foot, a crook in his dexter and rose in his sinister hand, with dog, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**IONATHAN BONKIN.**
	RICHARD KING. Livery, 1746. Master, 1777.
A fountain with three basins, beneath a sun, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath.	**PENRY. SPRING.**
On a shield, the arms of the City of London, with two daggers, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS LEACH.** Livery, 1736. Steward, 1747.
Two nude figures, holding up a large crown, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**ARTHUR SMALMAN.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
On a shield, a fleur de lys and two roundles in chief, beneath a crown and between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**IOHN LANGLEY.**
A sun in splendour, beneath initials and fleur de lys, in irregular ellipse.	**W. N.** ? William Newham. Steward, 1727.
	SAMVEL ELLIS.* Livery, 1725. Steward, 1730. Renter Warden, 1737. Upper Warden, 1747. Master, 1748. Dead, 1773. * This touch appears on a basin at Bainton Church, Co. Northampton, with the marks, X crowned, "S. & Ellis, London," in scroll, and in four small shields, a golden fleece, lion's head erased, Britannia, and S E with two pellets below.
A cock, beneath crown, or death's head, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved beaded scrolls.	**BENIAMIN ——ERS.**
A globe on a stand, name beneath on oblong label.	**COLLYER.**
A dove with an olive branch, names above and beneath in curved scrolls, in small shaped outline.	**IOHN TRAPP.**
A grenadier with musket, and names, in beaded ellipse.	**IOS. WATSON.**
	W. CLARKE. William Clarke. Livery, 1726. Steward, 1733. Master, 1750, 1751, 1755.

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
	THOMAS RHODES. Livery, 1730. Steward, 1740. Renter Warden, 1746.
A stag statant, beneath bell, and between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	**IONATHAN BRODHVRST.**
A lion rampant, holding a crown, between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**IOHN KENT.*** * This touch appears on a dish at Walton-le-Wolds Church, Co. Leicester, with the following marks, X crowned, "London," Old English P, Britannia, lion's head erased and one illegible.
A peacock in his pride, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scroll, the whole in ellipse.	**RICHARD WRIGHT.**
A cock pecking at a wheatsheaf, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse.	**ROBERT POLE.**
A rose, beneath wheatsheaf, and two eight-pointed stars, above initials, in shaped outlines.	**I. W.**
A beacon between initials in small circle.	**T. H.**
Saint Lawrence kneeling, with his gridiron, beneath sun between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	**EDWARD LAWRANCE.**
A crown, above initials and pear between palm branches, in small shaped outline.	**I. E.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
An eagle, issuing from a rose, between palm branches, names above and beneath in curved scrolls.	**WHITE AND BERNARD.**
Three cocks, between six mullets, christian name above and surname beneath, in ellipse.	**IOHN HEATH.**
A figure of Neptune, a trident in his sinister hand, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**GEORGE TAYLOR.** Livery, 1770. Steward, 1777. Renter Warden, 1783. Upper Warden, 1805.
A leopard's head, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**IOHN PANTAL.**
A wool sack, beneath crown and above rose, between pillasters, christian name above, and surname beneath both in curved scrolls.	**ROBERT WASS.**
A crowned arrow, between two wings, point to base, between palm branches, and date, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**LUKE IOHNSON.** 23.
A swan with collar and chain, between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scroll.	**ALEXANDER LANCASTER.**
A head wreathed to sinister, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**I. E.**
A wheel crowned, between initials and palm branches, and above date, in shaped outline.	**I. C.** 1703.
A figure of Time, with hour glass and scythe, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**ISEPH PRATT.**

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A fleur de lys, within crescent, beneath name in curved scroll, in beaded circle.	**T. HVX.** THOMAS HUX. Livery, 1739.
Three fleur de lys, two and one, between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**EDWARD NASH.*** * This touch appears on a plate at Harrington Church, Co. Northampton, with the following marks, X crowned, "Edw. Nash in London," and "Superfine Hard Metal."
A ship in full sail, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse.	**CATESBY CHAPMAN.**
A dexter hand bearing a small globe, beneath ten-pointed star, and between small palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS STEVENS.** Livery, 1732.
Touch repeated.	**GEORGE TAYLOR.**
	EDWARD UBLY. Livery, 1727.
Three bee hives, two and one, with thirteen bees flying about, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll, and surname beneath in straight scroll.	**HENRY IACKSON.**
A crown, above initials and some indistinct object between small palm branches, in small shaped outline. Beneath *London* in oblong punch, in a vertical position.	**T. W.** **LONDON.**
A cock pecking at a wheatsheaf, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**IOHN NORGROVE.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A cock perched on a closed helmet, names on either side, in ellipse.	**RICHARD COX.**
A worm from a still. between initials, in small circle.	**R. S.**
A bull passant, between palm branches, and beneath names in curved scroll, the whole in ellipse.	**IOHN COLE.**
An escallop, between initials, in small beaded circle.	**P. M.**
Three crowns, two and one, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**SIMON PATTINSON.** ? Simon Pattison. Livery, 1733.
A boar, christian name above and *fecit*, and surname beneath in curved scrolls, in ellipse.	**THOMAS BACON.** Fecit.
The sun shining on a marigold, above names in curved scroll.	**IOHN PAXTON.**
A dexter hand sleeved holding a marigold, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, in ellipse.	**EDWARD MERIEFIELD.**
A horse passant, christian name above and surname beneath, in ellipse.	**RICHARD LEGGATT.** Livery, 1746.
David slaying Goliath, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**THO. TRIBBLEWELL.**
A bonnet with strings and an upright feather in front, names above and *London* beneath in curved scrolls, in ellipse.	**IO. KIRKE. LONDON.**

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
	IOSEPH WINGOD. Livery, 1739. Renter Warden, 1757. Upper Warden, 1766. Master, 1767.
A fountain, between two dolphins, tails erect all spouting water, christian name above and surname beneath in scrolls, the whole in ellipse.	**HENRY ELWICK.**
A sun in splendour above wheatsheaf, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	**SAMUEL MILES.**
A squirrel sejant, between palm branches, and beneath names, in ellipse.	**THOMAS AMES.**
Touch repeated.	**HENRY ELWICK.**
A lion rampant bearing a heart in his paws, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	**WILLIAM ELLIS.**
On a shield, a fleur de lys, beneath two roundels, the shield between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, the whole in ellipse.	**IOHN SHAW.**
	IAMES MATTHEWS. Livery, 1736. Steward, 1740. Renter Warden, 1747.
The bust of a bishop, between a mitre and two crosiers in saltire, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**IAMES BISHOP.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
Two hands clasped beneath a crown, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**ROWLAND COLE.**
A large daisy between palm branches, beneath sun six roundels and initials in ellipse.	**R. M.**
The star of the Order of the Garter, name above and beneath.	**BRADSTREET.** Probably Edward Bradstreet, who struck his touch 10th August, 1727. Welch, vol. ii, p. 186.
	MARK CRIPPS. Livery, 1736. Steward, 1748. Renter Warden, 1751. Upper Warden, 1760. Master, 1762.
A rose ensigned by a mitre, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**HENRY SMITH.**
A rose, between palm branches, and beneath name in curved scroll.	**I. SMITH.**
A crescent beneath seven stars, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	**IOHN PAYNE.**
On a cushion two sceptres in saltire through a crown, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**IOHN HATHAWAY.**
	ALEX. CLEEVE. Livery, 1716. Steward, 1724.

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
A lion's head erased issuing from a crescent, between pillasters, names above in curved scroll and *London* beneath in straight scroll.	**IOHN CATER. LONDON.** Livery, 1752.
A sun in splendour, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**IOHN ROGERS.**
A gosling, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	**THOMAS GOSLING.**
A figure of Time, with hour-glass and scythe, beneath crown, and between initials, in shaped outline.	**I. P.**
	SAMVEL SMITH. Livery, 1728. Steward, 1737. Renter Warden, 1741. Upper Warden, 1753.
A sun in splendour shining on a wheatsheaf, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	**IOHN BLENMAN.** Struck September, 1726.
A carter with his horse and cart, and date, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**IOSEPH CARTER.** 1726. Livery, 1793. Upper Warden, 1811. Master, 1812.
Perhaps a water bottle, between initials, in small shaped outline.	**W. M.**
A Roman, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS PIGGOTT.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A globe mounted on stand, above names in oblong label.	**INO. WATTS.*** Livery, 1751. Renter Warden, 1766. Upper Warden, 1779. Master, 1780. * This touch, with X crowned, appears on an alms dish at Helmdon Church, Co. Northampton.
On a wreath, a mitre, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**THOMAS SANDELL.**
	THOMAS PHILLIPS.
A ducal coronet, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**ANN TIDMARSH.**
A hand holding a seal between finger and thumb, above palm branches, christian name and surname beneath.	**IOSH. DONNE.** Livery, 1727. Steward, 1736.
A Catherine wheel above flower, with date and initials, in small plain shield.	**R. B.** or **R. E.** 99.
A rose, beneath initials, and above heart two eight-pointed stars and date. in small upright rectangular punch.	**T. K.** 1769.
Touch repeated.	**IOSH. DONNE.**

MAKERS' MARKS.	NAMES AND DATES.
	SMITH & LEAPIDGE.* SAMUEL SMITH. Livery, 1728. Steward, 1737. Renter Warden, 1741. Upper Warden, 1753. JOHN LEAPIDGE. Livery, 1737. Steward, 1749. Renter Warden, 1753. Upper Warden, 1762. Master, 1763. * A touch exactly similar to this, except that SAMUEL appears above, and SMITH beneath, is stamped on a plate belonging to Mr. G. H. Stevenson, with the words HARDMETTLE, MADE IN LONDON, and in four small shields, S. S., Britannia, leopard's head crowned, and lion's head erased.
A Roman, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**IOSEPH SHERWIN.**
	IOSEPH CLARIDGE. Livery, 1739. Renter Warden, 1754.
A lion rampant, on a dolphin, between names in ellipse.	**DANIEL ——NG.**
A Bacchus holding wine cup astride a barrel, beneath initials in small circle.	**W. H.**
A lion rampant, holding a crown in his paws, christian name and surname beneath in curved scrolls, in ellipse.	**SAMVEL COOKE.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
On a shield, an eagle displayed with two heads, beneath a crest a hand grasping a bird's leg, names round in curved scroll, the whole in ellipse.	**BENIAMIN BROWNE.**
A hammer crowned, between two fleur de lys, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM NORWOOD.**
On a shield, two chevrons engrailed, and on each three roundels, names above and beneath in beaded circle.	**WILLIAM ROWELL.**
A dexter hand, holding a tulip, between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM ——NS.**
A griffin sejant, names above, and some obliterated names beneath in curved scrolls.	**W. SANDYS.**
Two naked boys, holding up a crown, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**RICHARD BRADSTREET.**
A crescent between names, and within an elliptical border the signs of the Zodiac.	**IOHN WILLIAMS.**
A hand holding a seal, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**GEORGE ——RD.**
A cock, above two keys in saltire, between four eight-pointed stars, christian name above and surname beneath, in ellipse.	**IOSEPH PEDDER.**
	IOHN IONES. Livery, 1735. Steward, 1745. Upper Warden, 1756. Master, 1758.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A dove, with olive branch flying above wheatsheaf and between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath in straight scroll.	**ANDREW RUDSBY.**
Names in two curved scrolls, above some ornament.	**COOKE & FREEMAN.**
A sun shining on a wheatsheaf and cock, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**SAMUEL SPATEMAN.** Livery, 1738. Steward, 1750. Renter Warden, 1754. Upper Warden, 1759.
A horseshoe above initials, in small beaded ellipse.	**I. F.**
A dove perched on a serpent newed, with star, between palm branches, names above in scroll.	**JO. JORDON.**
A tankard, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls.	**WILLIAM ——.**
On a wreath, a griffin statant, christian name above and surname beneath in curved scrolls, in ellipse.	**SIMON HALFORD.**
Hercules with his club within names, in plain ellipse.	**RICHARD WODMAN.**
Three griffins' heads erased, two and one, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath, in straight scroll.	**GILES CLEEVE.**
On a shield, three leopards passant in pale, names above and beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IOHN DE ST. IERSEY.**
A shepherd with crook and dog, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath, in straight scroll.	**RICHARD HANDS.**

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A unicorn rampant with collar and chain beneath two mullets, and between pillasters, christian name above and surname beneath.	**THOMAS BARNES.** Livery, 1738.
A mermaid with comb and mirror, between initials, in ellipse.	**E. D.**
A lion sejant guardant, his dexter paw on a lamb, with date, names above and beneath in scrolls, in large ellipse.	**RICHARD BROWN.** 173—.
A worm beneath initials, in small beaded circle.	**I. C.**
Saint Andrew, holding his cross, between a thistle and rose, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**ALEXANDER HAMILTON.** Livery, 1736. Steward, 1745.
A rose, beneath acorn, and between palm branches, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls.	**IAMES SMITH.**
	WILLIAM PHILLIPS. Livery, 1783.
A rose and thistle on one stalk, beneath initials, in square with corners cut off.	**W. C.**
The worm of a still crowned, between initials and date, in circle.	**T. D. N. M.** 1732.
A wyvern, above a star within a crescent, between names, in large beaded ellipse.	**WILLIAM COOCH.** Livery, 1751.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A martial figure, perhaps Guy of Warwick, names above and *London* below, in ellipse.	**SAM. GUY. LONDON.**
A fox passant, names above and beneath, in ellipse.	**WILLIAM ——.**
Arms, a chevron engrailed ermine, between three pheons, label of three points, names above and *London* beneath, in curved scrolls.	**BEN. FOSTER. LONDON.**
Arms, on a cross five lions rampant, between two roses, names above and beneath, in ellipse.	**EDWD. YORKE.** Livery, 1735. Steward, 1764. Renter Warden, 1772.
An earl's coronet, beneath star within crescent and above initials, in small shaped stamp.	**W. S.**

FIFTH TOUCH PLATE.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A heart, beneath rose, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls. Touch repeated.	**WILLIAM BATHUS.**
A fisher in a boat fishing, christian name above and surname beneath, in curved scrolls. Touch repeated.	**PAUL FISHER.** Livery, 1803.
A dove, with olive branch, perched on the worm of a still, names and date round, in ellipse. Touch repeated.	**WILLIAM NETTLEFOLD. LONDON.** 1799.
 Touch repeated.	**THOMAS PHILLIPS.** Livery, 1800. Steward, 1803. Renter Warden, 1809, 1810. Upper Warden, 1816. Master, 1817.
Two clasped hands between initials, in plain ellipse.	**I. F.**
A sun above initials, in small plain ellipse. This touch is repeated.	**S. T.**
A draw knife, with hammer and compass, beneath name, in ellipse. This touch is repeated	**W. GROOME.**
A soldier in full uniform, between names, in indented outline. This touch is repeated.	**WILLM. GIBBS.**
Three bee-hives, two and one, and nine bees flying, between pillasters, christian name above in curved scroll and surname beneath, in straight scroll. This touch is repeated.	**ROGER MOSER.** Livery, 1806.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
A woolsack between names, in ellipse. This touch is repeated.	**WILLIAM WALKER.** Livery, 1818.
Two cocks facing each other, beneath names and above *London*, in ellipse. This touch is repeated.	**COCKS.* LONDON.** Samuel Cocks. Livery, 1819. * This touch appears on two plates at Hugglescote Church, Co. Leicester, with four small marks, lion passant, leopard's face, buckle, and S. C.
A tea tray, on which a tea service is displayed, in ellipse. This touch is repeated.	**IOSH. HENRY GODFREY.**
A banner bearing the Royal Arms of King George the Third, as used after 1816, names within double beaded border, in ellipse. This touch is repeated.	**R. STANTON.** 37, **BLACKMAN ST. BORO.**? Robert Stanton. Livery, 1818.
A seated figure of Britannia, with ship in offing, name above and *Minories* beneath, in ellipse. This touch is repeated.	**ASHLEY. MINORIES.** ? James Ashley.
A demi-lion rampant reguardant, issuing from a battlemented crown, holding some object between his paws, names above and beneath in curved scrolls. Date marked on plate 1822. This touch is repeated.	**GEORGE ALDERSON.** Livery, 1817. Upper Warden, 1821. Master, 1823.
 This touch is repeated.	**RICHARD MISTER.** 86, **BERMONDSEY STREET.** Livery, 1805. Renter Warden, 1820. Upper Warden, 1825. Master, 1827.

Makers' Marks.	Names and Dates.
On a wreath, a dove bearing an olive branch and a bee, between initials, in ellipse. This touch is repeated.	**W. M.** Perhaps William Mullin Livery, 1786.
On a wreath, a camel couchant, above name, in small ellipse. This touch is repeated	**MAW.** John Hornsey Maw. Livery, 1822. Renter Warden, 1847.
A rose and thistle on the same stalk, above name, in small square. This touch is repeated.	**W. C. SWIFT.** William Cornelius Swift. Livery, 1817.
An escallop, name above and address beneath, in curves. This touch is repeated.	**J. STANTON. SHOE LANE.** James Stanton. Livery, 1826.
An ash tree, with bee-hive, name above, and *London* beneath. Date marked on plate 1824. This touch is repeated.	**T. J. T. ASHLEY LONDON.** Thomas James Thurston Ashley. Livery, 1824.

Section XII.

INDEX OF MEMBERS OF THE PEWTERERS' COMPANY AND OF PEWTER WORKERS.

Plate XI.

Church Flagon. Early Eighteenth Century. Little Billing Church, Co. Northampton.

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